

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND China Overland Trade Report.

VOL. LIV.]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1901.

No. 12.

CONTENTS.

Epitome of the Week, &c.	119
Leading Articles:—	
Protection in the United States	220
Affairs in the Philippines	220
A Medical Expert for Hongkong	221
Punishment for Theft in Hongkong	221
Weihaiwei's Prospects	221
The Attempt on President McKinley	221
Edict Against Import of Arms	222
Payment of the Indemnity	222
Macao	222
Swatow	222
Manila	223
Northern Notes	223
British Officers at Ch'angsha	224
Correspondence	224
'Change Doings	225
Supreme Court	225
Land Court	227
Sporting and Other Notes	228
Victoria Recreation Club Aquatic Sports	229
Messrs. McAuliffe and Slavin at the Theatre	230
Hongkong Cricket Club	230
Royal Hongkong Golf Club	230
Consular Reports	230
Trade in the Straits Settlements in 1900	231
The Essay in Chinese Examinations	231
Copyright in Siam	231
Hongkong and Port News	331
Commercial	332
Shipping	334

BIRTH.

On the 11th September, at the Peak Hospital, the wife of J. SCOTT HASTON, of a daughter (stillborn).

DEATHS.

On the 31st August, at No. 9, Range Road, Shanghai, Mrs. CARLOTTA ADEL BIDWELL, aged 48 years.

On the 4th September, at 9 p.m., at 18, Quinsan Road, Shanghai, ALICE SCUDDER PARKER, aged 49 years.

On the 5th September, at Chefoo, LYDIA FAY LOUREIRO, the wife of John FOWLER, United States Consul, aged 32 years.

On the 7th September, at 6 a.m., at Shanghai, AELIUS MARCELLUS BISBEE, Coast Inspector and Harbour Master, aged 60 years.

Hongkong Weekly Press

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ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The French mail of the 9th August arrived, per M. M. steamer *Natal*, on the 9th September (31 days); the Canadian mail of the 20th August arrived, per C. P. R. steamer *Empress of Japan*, on the 11th September (22 days); and the English mail of the 16th August arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Palawan*, on the 13th September (28 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

No news whatever has been received from the North this week.

The Americans are still hot on the Filipino General Malvar's trail, but have not got him yet, though they continually capture some of his men and officers.

The French Minister at Seoul has lodged a demand with the Korean Government for similar privileges to those enjoyed by Japan in regard to the postal service.

General Voyron arrived in Saigon on the 29th ult., and was entertained at an official dinner by M. Doumer. A military ball followed. General Voyron left for France by the *Oceanien* on the 30th.

The Peace Protocol was signed on the 7th inst. at a Joint Meeting at Peking of the Chinese Plenipotentiaries and the Foreign Representatives, by the latter in the French alphabetical order of their respective countries. It was stipulated that Peking should be finally evacuated by the Allies on the 17th inst., and the Province of Chihli on the 22nd inst.

After months of hanging fire, the *Partido Nacionalista* (nationalist party), has at last been projected, says the *Manila Times* of the 30th ult. It is said to be more radical than either the Federal or Conservative party. It advocates autonomy. The probable president will be Emilio Aguinaldo, with Pedro Paterno, its founder, as second in command.

Our London correspondent telegraphed on the 10th inst. that the German Imperial Chamberlain has disapproved of the presents which Prince Chun intended to offer to the Kaiser. Last week Prince Chun was presented to the German Empress, and was invited to attend the naval manoeuvres. He has laid wreaths on the sarcophagus of the Emperor William I and the Empress Augusta.

On the morning of the 7th inst., news was received in Hongkong that President McKinley had been shot at Buffalo. Later details showed that he had been shaking hands with visitors in the Pan-American Exhibition grounds when a Polish anarchist, by name Czolgorz, advanced, a handkerchief in his left hand concealing a revolver, which he fired twice hitting the President in the breast and the groin. The would-be assassin was arrested, and the President was removed. One bullet was soon extracted. The latest telegram to hand says:—President McKinley's progress continues excellent.

According to a Tokyo paper, the attention of foreigners is being attracted towards the mining industry in Japan, and several of these individuals are said to be willing to supply capital for the improvement of the business. On account of the inconveniences commonly endured by foreigners travelling in the interior of Japan they are unable to investigate personally the mining districts. It is said that native mining experts have lately opened offices at Tokyo for the purpose of undertaking mining investigations for foreign capitalists. These experts are also stated to be striving for enactment of a law in the next session of the Diet, giving foreign individuals the right of working mines, and thus opening the way for the introduction of foreign capital into Japan.

The European representatives of the Filipino party, on hearing of the attempt on President McKinley, telegraphed expressing their detestation of the deed, and saying that a fatal termination would nowhere be more deplored than in the Philippines.

Rear-Admiral Harry Tremenhore Grenfell, R.N., C.M.G., the new Rear-Admiral in succession to Rear-Admiral Sir James A. T. Bruce, K.C.M.G., as second in command on this station, was born on the 9th March, 1845, and entered the Navy in 1858. He served in the Egyptian War in 1882, obtaining the Egyptian Medal and the Khedive's bronze star. Rising to Captain's rank in 1886, in 1898 he received Captain's good service pension, and in 1900 became a Rear-Admiral and a C.M.G. Rear-Admiral Grenfell is the inventor of night-sights for ordnance.

The leading Tokyo native papers are jubilant over the fact that the work on the Seoul-Fusan railway has been commenced, and enlarge on the possible advantages, political and commercial, accruing from the construction of the line. Some go even further, recommending the starting of the Wiju-Seoul railway. For the future development of the Manchurian trade, for the opening up of the northern and western regions, and general expansion of Japanese influence, the line is thought indispensable. The Japanese Government is warned against falling into the trap set by clever schemers from the West, who may secure the line and afterwards sell it to the Japanese at a handsome profit. The case of the Seoul-Jinsen railway is cited, the sale of which gave a very substantial profit to an American who had obtained the charter for a mere song.

H.M.S. *Albion* arrived in the harbour on the 11th inst. from England via Singapore. The latest addition to the China Squadron is a first class armoured battleship of 2,950 tons displacement and 13,500. Just built at Blackwall by Messrs. Maudslays at a cost of £802,910, she is fitted with Belleville boilers. Her armour is:—side and bulkhead 6in., gun position 12-5in., Harveyised steel, deck-plating 3-2in. The *Albion* carries four 12-in., twelve 6-in., and 18 smaller Q. F. guns, two light guns, and five torpedo-tubes (four submarine). Her speed is 18.25 knots, and her complement 700 men. The following officers were appointed to H.M.S. *Albion* commissioned at Chatham on 25th June:—Captain—W. W. Hewett. Commanders—R. Nugent, H. W. James. Lieutenants—V. B. Molteno, A. de K. L. May, J. Mau, W. B. Drury, H. J. Twoddie, H. L. Boyle. Major R. M.—J. R. Goddard, Lieut. R. M. A.—P. R. Heycock. Lieut. R. M.—H. Y. Salke'd. Chaplain and Nav. Instr.—Rev. R. C. Harper. Staff Surgeon—A. S. Nance. Staff Paymaster—A. J. Brown. Fleet Engineer—H. J. Rampling. Sub-Lieut.—H. Greenwood. Surgeon—J. H. Raymond, M. B. Assistant Paymaster—F. W. S. Pellowe. Engineers—A. S. V. Salter, A. E. Drought. Assistant Engineers—J. J. Kirwin, C. Main, T. E. Hughes, A. E. E. Rayner. Gunners—J. Curtis, E. J. Cole. Boatswains—T. Tillet, S. C. T. Brown. Carpenter—A. R. Anderson. Midshipmen—R. Crossbie-Hill, C. W. Craven, R. Wigglesworth, W. S. Hargreaves, F. F. Tisdall, H. M. Garrett, Hon. E. R. Drummond, T. C. Carter, N. St. J. S. Nicoll-Carne, W. H. Parry Kedon.

PROTECTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Daily Press, 10th September.)

That the exaggerated system of Protection introduced into the United States under the DINGLEY Tariff was bound sooner or later to bring about a revulsion in public opinion, has been obvious all through. We have the word of President MCKINLEY himself that the period of exclusiveness for American trade has passed; a few weeks ago he expressed himself in a similar strain, saying that the protective policy has been carried already too far, and that in the interests of the people at large some change is urgently needed. Looking back on the events of the last four years the people of the States are beginning to ask what benefits of the increased state of universal prosperity that they were led to anticipate from the automatic action of the new Tariff have come to themselves? The exports of the country it is true, have largely increased during the President's term of office, and as a consequence money from effete Europe has largely flowed into the States, but into whose pockets have these large importations of money gone? The question is becoming daily easier of reply. Wages, it is true, have risen, but expenses of living have risen in an even greater ratio, and the ordinary citizen finds himself at the close of a period of unexampled prosperity more the slave of the capitalist employer than ever. On the other hand, the capitalist has found his share of the profits increasing to such an extent that the select few find a difficulty in investing their gains, and turning from the desired exploitation of foreign markets are now making use of all their energies to control their own. The people, in fact, who found the means for the enrichment of those already rich, are finding those resources, which they placed by a policy of self-denial in the hands of a class, are being turned to their own loss. Had the object of these great accumulations of capital in few hands been confined to one or two industries, their incidence might have been conceived beneficial: applied to every article of produce, as is now the aim of their manipulators, they cannot but react disastrously on all. Economy of production, if equally distributed, is no doubt an advantage to a nation, but when the benefit is centred in a few hands which effectually keep prices at an artificial level, the result is demonstrably to check interchange, and reduce the body of trade. This is the present danger of the moment; as a set-off against which is held out the prospect of thereby capturing foreign markets. That is in plain words that out of the profits accruing from prices at home kept artificially at a high standard, the manufacturer will be able to throw into the markets of the world, at prices below the cost to the nation, his so-called surplus of production. This is in reality introducing what of all the effects of protection has ever been found most hateful—the introduction of a system which differs but in name from the old abuse of bounties. The actual effects of the policy pursued has been curiously exemplified in the case of the neighbouring state of Canada. When in the first enthusiasm of their new born doctrine, the protectionists of the United States, in the excess of their benevolence, boasted that they were about to force their Canadian neighbours to join their political union against the supposed grasping policy of free-trade England, there were not a few weak-kneed disciples who lent an unwilling ear to these prophets of ill. The experience of a visitor to Canada when the original

MCKINLEY Tariff was occupying public attention is worth quoting. He was frequently appealed to and asked what means Canada could take to remedy the fancied evil. "We are loyal subjects and it would go hard with us to accept these proposals, but our living depends on the States, who threaten to cut us off unless we throw in our lot with them." Such was the burden of the cry but ten years ago. "The States are unconsciously doing you the best turn in their power," was the reply. "We wish we could think so; but how do you make it out?" "Trade goes where it is least hampered, and merchants in Europe will prefer doing business with those who reciprocate. You may look on with satisfaction, for every dollar added to the charges in the States will be so much in your pockets." The words were not thrown away, the predicted effect happened, and the MCKINLEY Tariff actually laid the foundation of Canadian prosperity, to be followed by a return of Canada to wiser councils. As yet, it is true, these are facts but little known amongst the people of the States, and on which the organs of both parties are discreetly silent. To a remark addressed to the representative of a leading paper, the American pleaded ignorance, and expressed surprise when the figures were pointed out. Still, however little the adherents of the present suicidal policy of the United States are guided by knowledge of effects elsewhere, the actual course of events is working out its own cure; and the religion, or rather fetish of Protection, which is as rampant in the States as the corresponding fetish of a false Free Trade is in England, is gradually leading its votaries into a slough of despond. There are, however, signs that Protection will die in the United States at least as hard a death as it did in England; and though the apparent defection of President MCKINLEY may prove the first blow to its popularity, there are too many and too powerful interests at work to enable the free-trader to predict a speedy victory. Still in the interests of the world a large it is satisfactory to be able to welcome the first signs of a return to reason, and we may lay the foundation of a hope that in some reasonable time—perhaps in the lifetime of some us—the United States may come to understand better the duties which best consort with Imperial greatness.

AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(Daily Press, 12th September.)

In spite of the fact that at least one powerful Filipino general, to wit MALVAR, is still able to defy the United States arms, though hotly pursued, the settlement of the Philippines seems almost carried out. The guerilla warfare is carried on by the Filipinos still in arms only with great difficulty, even in remote parts of the archipelago. Judging from the most recent reports, the mass of the inhabitants appear to have reconciled themselves to United States supremacy. The account given by our Manila correspondent of the meeting of the Commission in the session-hall of the Ayuntamiento on the 2nd inst. gives an insight into the attitude of a large section at least of the Filipinos. Señor TAVERA voiced the opinion of these when he prophesied the approach of the day when Filipinos would enter the legislative body of the islands and public elections would be possible. The appointment of the three Filipino members to the Commission was undoubtedly a most politic step on the part of the United States Government and has apparently succeeded in convincing all but the "irreconcilables" that American promises are to be believed and that the

islanders will ultimately obtain a fair share of self-government, which will not only be better than Spanish rule, but also than that independence for which they have fought so stubbornly. The more intelligent section of the Filipino community has no doubt become convinced of the difficulty of combining in one autonomous republic the diverse hostile races which make up the population of the Philippines. The rule of a stronger people at least prevents to a large extent internal struggles for supremacy, which in its absence would certainly prevail. The peaceful element must recognise in the authority now in possession of the islands a guarantee of the continuance of peace, which at the same time does not call on them to abandon lawful aspirations toward freedom. Governor TAFT in his address to the Commission on the 2nd inst. announced the intention of the United States President to form a government in which "the Filipino element shall be enabled to speak of the desires of the Filipino people, their local aspirations, and their necessities." The Filipinos, it is hoped, will acquire the taste for American institutions, customs, and laws. The experiment is a highly interesting one, and the success of the United States in their novel task will be closely watched. Much may depend upon the way in which the States take to colonial government and the Filipinos adapt themselves to the new conditions. A total failure could not but modify the expansive tendencies at present flourishing in the United States. Governor TAFT, it will have been seen, is sanguine. "If we are as much more encouraged one year hence," he declared, "as we are now, when compared with the time when we began our work, we shall be assured of the success of our efforts."

Much of the question of American success or failure will be due to the men—who are employed by the United States to perform the necessary duties of government. Unfortunately under the army regime the number of scandals and charges of corruption, many true, tended to lower American prestige in the Islands. For this reason, it is all the more necessary for the civil officials to be honourable and upright, whereby the final pacification of the Philippine group may be absolutely carried out. What attitude the remaining members of the irreconcilable party may adopt it is impossible to say. They are reduced seemingly to silence, and beyond remarks from time to time in the American papers about the "Junta," we should hardly know of its existence. It looks as if they were beginning to repent of not having accepted the opportunity offered them by the amnesty. If this is not so, at any rate they have but a poor cause left, though like ex-President KROGER they are not destitute of a comfortable income, which cannot be touched by their enemies. AGUINALDO has adopted at last the alternative of submission, leaving behind him the career of a patriot, which is only comfortable for those in exile. His former comrades must ultimately make up their minds in which of the three possible classes they will be—outlaws, exiles, or American citizens. There is little to be said for the advantages of the first-named class at the present moment, according to latest news of military affairs in the Philippines.

The British dredger *Shinchiku* arrived at Singapore on the 1st inst. from Rosfrow, Scotland, and anchored in the roads. She is commanded by Captain Mitchell and is consigned to Messrs. Paterson, Simons & Co. Her destination is Keelung, Formosa, and her date of departure from Singapore was uncertain.

A MEDICAL EXPERT FOR HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 9th September.)

The community will be glad to learn that the Petition forwarded to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN asking for an inquiry into the sanitary condition of the Colony is likely to be productive of the desired result. In fact we believe we are correct in stating that Professor SIMPSON, formerly Medical Officer of Health at Calcutta, has been appointed to the commission, or is about to be appointed. Professor SIMPSON is an eminent sanitarian, and his experience of public health work in India should prove of value in investigating and considering sanitary arrangements in Hongkong. He was born in 1855, and has been professor of hygiene at King's College, London, since 1898, and also edits the *Journal of Tropical Medicine*, as well as lectures in the School of Tropical Medicine. He was Medical Officer of Health of Calcutta from 1886 to 1897. At present he is a member of a Medical Commission in South Africa, which is investigating plague. It is not, of course, anticipated that Professor SIMPSON will come out alone to enquire into the conditions of things in Hongkong, but that he will be associated with an engineer of eminence, so that they can jointly deal with the matter in a thoroughly efficient manner. The dual appointment will also lessen the possibility of fads being introduced, as might be the case if a single expert be sent. Professor Simpson's appointment is well viewed locally by those directly concerned with the drafting of the Petition, as he is not only a skilled sanitarian but also a strong man, who does not hesitate to give utterance to his real opinion.

PUNISHMENT FOR THEFT IN HONGKONG.

(Daily Press, 13th September.)

The frequency at the present time in Hongkong of house-burglaries, stealing from ships and work-yards, watch and purse-snatching, and petty thefts of all kind suggests that we are making a mistake in our manner of dealing with such offences, and that the absence of sufficient deterrents is encouraging one of the worse traits in our native population. Hongkong has never had a good record in the matter of thieving, but we doubt whether the state of affairs has been so bad before as it is now. The strength of our police-force is, as we have pointed out often before, below what it should be; but even if it were up to the proper standard, it could not hope to prevent a large number of the robberies which occur. It might stop cases of snatching in the street and even of smuggling away articles stolen in work-yards and godowns. But much of the larceny which occurs is committed inside houses, in such a way as to arouse suspicions as to the honesty of the native servants. Where no clue can be found as to the thief, no proceedings can be taken. But where the police lay their hands on the guilty, there is a necessity for inflicting a lesson. We do not advocate any brutality, but certainly we think that in the more outrageous cases of robbery flogging should accompany sentences of imprisonment. At Singapore this is the case, and the results are good. In spite of the outcry of extreme humanitarians at home, flogging has been used with effect in cases of epidemics of crime, and there is no reason why the same treatment should not be applied to Chinese out here, especially as it is a much lighter form of punishment

than they could have any reason to hope for in their own country for the same offence. A sense of humanity which encourages so ignoble a crime as theft is an injustice to law-abiding citizens. Measures adopted at present have not succeeded in keeping down our thieves and robbers, and the situation will be really serious if the authorities simply show themselves unable to cope with it.

WEIHAIWEI'S PROSPECTS.

(Daily Press, 11th September.)

In the August number of the *Empire Review* there is to be found an interesting article on Weihaiwei, signed "A Resident." There has always been a considerable amount of doubt expressed as to the utility to Britain of this acquisition in Shantung, and the question cannot as yet be taken as settled. The writer of the article mentioned, however, has no doubts as to the merits of Weihaiwei. Admitting the disadvantage arising from the fact that it has no hinterland, British jurisdiction stopping thirty miles inland, he still maintains that it still should be the future distributing centre of North China. "At present," he says, "that position is held by Chefoo, the treaty port, forty miles by sea to the west. Here steamers sometimes have to lie at anchor under Chefoo bluff two or three days before they can communicate with Chefoo itself." In Weihaiwei, on the other hand, they could always be under shelter, could load and unload in a safe harbour and could have the advantage of being under the English flag. Chinese conservatism may delay the change from Chefoo to Weihaiwei, but will not prevent it, should sufficient advantages be offered. As for the German hope of capturing the trade of the Northern Provinces by running a railway through Shantung and tapping the Yellow River, the writer in the *Empire Review* says:—"It has to be universally recognised that Germans, excellent colonists as they are under the British flag, have not yet learned to make their way under their own. In Kiaochow, their own colony, the strained relations existing between the officials and the mercantile community are most noticeable. The naval and military officers despise the merchants and seem wholly unable to recognise the fact that the only use of outlying possessions is for the encouragement of trade and the only object in acquiring them is its development." Holding this view, "A Resident" thinks that the construction of good roads in the territory of Weihaiwei and the running of a light railway or tram-line to Chefoo would be half the battle, for "once won, the splendid trade of Northern China would lie in the hands of the English." The writer appears to underrate the great awakening of German energy in China, which makes it very unsafe to conclude from past history that we shall have a comparatively simple task in competing with Germany in the future. Moreover, there is the practical monopoly of railway-construction for Germany in Shantung. In the circumstances it is unwise to be unduly optimistic. Nevertheless the establishment of a civil commissionership at Weihaiwei and the transference of the civil, as well as the military, headquarters to the mainland appear to augur well for a more progressive policy on the part of Great Britain henceforward. We have always maintained that there were great possibilities in Weihaiwei, did Great Britain not voluntarily deny herself the enjoyment of them. "A Resident" is even more hopeful, perhaps excessively so, but after the scant justice done to the general

merits of Weihaiwei by the naval authorities, it is well to insist on the more agreeable features of our acquisition of 1898.

THE ATTEMPT ON PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

(Daily Press, 9th September.)

The cowardly attempt on the life of President MCKINLEY in the grounds of the Buffalo Exhibition has aroused throughout the civilised world a feeling of intense indignation. Outside the United States themselves, as can only be expected, the policy of the celebrated President has not lacked most vigorous criticism. Britons in particular have reasons for questioning Mr. MCKINLEY's action toward their country. There have been occasions on which the anxiety to conciliate the anti-British elector has appeared to weigh too heavily with the United States President. But the difficulties of his position have not been forgotten, and the verdict even of his strongest non-American critics must concede that in Mr. MCKINLEY the States have had a President who has guided them through one of the great crises of their history and seen them develop into a World-power. The circumstances which brought this development about have been, perhaps, mainly accidental, but nevertheless the man who has been at the head of affairs during such a period cannot be denied to some extent the quality of greatness. Weaker men might have done incalculable harm to their country; President MCKINLEY has brought his successfully through a really startling metamorphosis, and it is hard to imagine that any one among modern politicians in the United States would have done as well as he has done. Should the hopeful anticipations of the doctors now attending him happily be fulfilled, an immense feeling of relief will pass over the world. The wishes of all other nations as well as those of the United States must be for a speedy recovery. The present Vice-President, Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, may be an admirable person, but he cannot inspire the confidence given by the fact of Mr. MCKINLEY being at the White House, which, for all the occasional aggressions which have marked the President's two terms of office, is yet a guarantee of the peace of the world. At the present moment no greater calamity could befall the United States than the loss of their leader of to-day. The moment when he is out of danger will be awaited anxiously. The fate which overtook Presidents LINCOLN and GARFIELD seems, from the most recent accounts, to have been averted in the case of President MCKINLEY. That his escape may be a certainty can but be the universal wish. What prompted the outrage is at present unknown. So far it is attributed to what are vaguely called anarchist principles; yet the would-be assassin is declared to be sane, a statement which it is difficult to credit.

A case of considerable interest and of importance to the residents in the British concession of Tientsin was heard at the Consular Court on the 30th ult., when Mr. Buchan, a well-known and respected resident, was charged at the instance of the German military authorities with assault. The charge was that he "did on the 27th July last unlawfully assault a German orderly named Paul Burger by striking him with a fly-flap." The evidence showed that the German was cycling on the right-hand side, in face of all the traffic of the town. It was admitted, however, that Mr. Buchan (who was riding a restive pony) flicked Burger with the fly-whisk, constituting a technical assault, and a fine of £3 including costs was imposed.

EDICT AGAINST IMPORT OF ARMS.

The following is a translation of the Imperial Edict of the 27th August against the import and sale of arms, etc.:

The import and sale of arms and ammunition, properly speaking, are against the laws of the country. It appears, however, that merchants have been accustomed in the treaty ports under the name of acting on behalf of the officials to import, privately, arms and ammunition into the country and sell them privately. Now as there is much unrest amongst malcontents and desperadoes it is indeed necessary to proclaim in stern tones the prohibition of the importation of all sorts of firearms and ammunition into the Empire, with the object of preventing the seeds of rebellion and troubles. We, therefore, hereby command the Viceroys and Governors of provinces and Customs Tao's at the treaty ports to prohibit the import of arms and ammunition, and machinery for the making of said warlike weapons and stores from abroad, for the space of two years, as a beginning, and let the Boards concerned take note.

PAYMENT OF THE INDEMNITY.

SUGGESTIONS FROM SIR ROBERT HART.

It is reported that the Chinese Plenipotentiaries have received a despatch from Sir Robert Hart containing suggestions in regard to the collection of duties, etc., for the payment of the Indemnity, an abstract of which we give below:

1.—It is suggested that the Commissioners of I.M. Customs stationed at the various treaty ports be given the power to collect the local native customs revenues.

2.—It is proposed that all the Customs Tao's shall each appoint an intelligent and able deputy to assist the Commissioner of Customs of the port concerned in above noted duties. The salary of said deputy to be paid by the I.M. Customs.

3.—The present native Customs' employees shall be retained in their place; but when matters become settled it will be necessary to deal with details and retain or dismiss such employees as may seem best for the service. The salaries of said employees shall be paid by the I.M. Customs.

4.—The rules and regulations of the native Customs now in force shall remain so as usual until matters become better understood by those connected with the proposed new régime, when said regulations may be abolished or added thereto as may seem best under the circumstance. It will be necessary to investigate the peculiar conditions current in each port and then strike an average so that there may be a single set of regulations for all, the chief aim being for the encouragement of merchants and the welfare of commerce so that the Government may be benefited.

5.—As to what may be termed duties and what articles ought to be taxed or what exempted from taxation, are matters requiring due consideration and mature deliberation. It will not be prudent to declare them at the present moment just at the commencement of the new régime. Once they are declared it will not do to make any changes afterwards.

6.—As to expenses, it is proposed to lay by one-tenth of the revenues pro tem. until experience shows what shall be done.

The case *Hibberdine v. Cowen* concluded at Shanghai on the 3rd inst. before Mr. F. S. A. Bourne. The claim, it will be remembered, was for a sum of money—\$150 odd—alleged to be due to Mr. Hibberdine (formerly connected with the *Hongkong Telegraph*) for photo-engravings supplied to Mr. Cowen of the *New Press* for use in a special edition of that paper got up by a Mr. Grey, who prepared a similar edition of the *Telegraph* here. It was announced that the defendant consented to accept judgment if plaintiff took fifty copies of the special illustrated trade edition of the *New Press* in lieu of \$25. Defendant remarked that he had done his best to get Mr. Grey to Shanghai to give evidence in the matter. His Honour gave judgment for the amount claimed, with costs; the plaintiff agreeing to take 50 copies of the publication in lieu of \$25.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Macao, 9th September.

EDUCATION IN MACAO.

A pleasing function, which had imparted to it a significance of more than ordinary importance by virtue of the speeches delivered on the occasion, took place in the spacious hall of the *Leal Senado* yesterday. It was the red-letter day for the pupils of the municipal schools of this city. It was their prize-day. Decorated with a profusion of festoons and wreaths and numerous plants in pots, which lined both sides of the entrance and staircase, the building and the Assembly Hall in particular presented an appearance quite befitting the festive occasion. A guard of honour accompanied by the military band was drawn up in front of the Senado and presented arms, to the strains of the music, on the approach of His Excellency the Governor, with Madame Horta e Costa and suite. The Government House party was received at the entrance to the Hall by the whole body of the Commissioners, Madame Horta being led to her seat by the President, Mr. A. J. Basto. As the parents of the children and the other visitors arrived they were shown to their seats by Mr. Patricio da Luz, who acted as master of ceremonies. The Governor, members of the Executive Council, and the Commissioners occupied special seats on a dais reserved for them. The proceedings opened with an address by Mr. Basto, who, as president of the Senate and of the Municipal Council, had seated himself to the left of the Governor, in which this gentleman briefly reviewed the whole history of the educational movement in so far as the Municipal Council was responsible for that movement. He referred more particularly to the signal successes attending their efforts through the instrumentality of His Excellency the Governor, as witnessed in the development of the Central Schools for Girls and Boys, in the establishment of the "Lyceu" affiliated to the Universities of Portugal, and lastly, though and by no means the least important, the founding of the Commercial Institute so shortly to be inaugurated. While rejoicing at the prospect of the means for the acquisition of a practical education being placed within reach of the youths of Macao—an education that should stand them in good stead in the struggle for existence with the survival of the fittest as its ultimate issue—the speaker extremely regretted that the country of their birth offers them no means for the profitable utilisation of that education which the personal sacrifices and the best efforts of its citizens, past and present, have contributed to impart to them. Hence they must bewail the necessity for that wholesale expatriation of the rejuvenating son of the soils which results in the spread of the Macaense branch of the Portuguese nation throughout the length and breadth of the Farther East. Mr. Basto concluded a most effective speech by exhorting the successful students to renewed efforts and by encouraging those who had done well but had not been so fortunate as to secure a prize that day to continue in their persevering studies so as to be able to dispel the ignorance so destructive of personal independence and so that with knowledge they may the better fulfil the duties falling to their lot in after life as loyal citizens, good fathers, and withal as true Christians. From the tenor of the speech throughout it was perfectly evident that the speaker appreciates in no small degree the dictum of the great English essayist, Joseph Addison, that a life of independence is a life of virtue.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

After the above address, followed the distribution of the prizes. This over, His Excellency the Governor rose and delivered a speech of great length and marked with much oratorical eloquence. For want of space I regret that it is impossible here to do justice to the utterances of His Excellency unless by a verbatim report of the speech, and it is to be regretted that such a report is not available. I will, however, record one salient feature among many important points touched by His Excellency, when he emphasised the fact that that was another public occasion when he could voice his sincerity as a genuine well-wisher of the

law-abiding and enlightened Portuguese community of Macao. He would assure them that they could rely on him at all times to promote, to the best of his abilities, the public weal, and he would regard the general well-being of the Macaenses in particular with special interest. Inferentially it is gratifying to find in these utterances an indication that the high public offices in the gift of the Governor will be open to all and any Macaense who will show himself qualified and fitted to hold the post when such may happen to be vacant. For the tendency in recent times and until the return of the present Governor (when certain of his predecessors in office adopted a policy inimical to the interest of the Macaenses and the internal economy of the country) has been one that works to the exclusion of many eligible candidates for remunerative appointments simply by the fact of their birth. This distinction is one inconsistent with constitutional government and incompatible with a sense of justice and fair play. It therefore behoves a just and impartial administration, such as happily now obtains here, to remove even the trace of a suspicion of any invidious differential treatment. With the above digression, I should not omit mention of the high and well deserved tribute of praise to the staff of teachers—ladies and gentlemen alike—paid by Governor Horta in a just appreciation of the good work they had done.

A NEW APPOINTMENT.

The *Gazette* notifies the appointment of Mr. Constancio José da Silva, a gentleman whose name will be recalled in connection with the *Independente*, now defunct, as Superintendent of the Government Printing Office, vice Mr. Lopes, of the Navy, who has held the provisional appointment since the formation of this new department of Government.

MACAO FOR SNIPE.

To lovers of sport I would recommend an early visit to Macao. Snipe abound in our neighbourhood within a few hours' sail up river. A party of four young gentlemen, who started on the maiden trip of their diminutive houses boat, the *Narceja*, on Friday last, returned on Sunday after having bagged within forty-eight hours no less than one hundred and ninety snipe among them. A single gun accounted for over sixty.

SWATOW.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, 9th September.

THE TAOTAI'S RESIGNATION.

It is now seven months since Taotai Chuh of this port established a "Foreign Board," the Yeng Wu Chuh, at Chowchowfoo, whose functions were to settle amicably any disputes arising between foreigners, i.e. principally missionaries and their converts, and natives. A Roman Catholic convert, by name Wong, was appointed by the Taotai to supervise and govern the doings of the newly created "Board." Wong speedily adopted a mischievous *modus operandi* with a view to his own ends. Rumours of Wong's action seem to have reached the ear of the Viceroy, who, when the prefect of Chowchow called on him at Canton not long ago, made various enquiries about the *soi-disant* "Foreign Board." When the prefect returned he related to the Taotai his interview with the Viceroy. Concluding from this that the Viceroy entertained suspicious as to the "Foreign Board," the Taotai grew somewhat alarmed and as he is here on an acting appointment, the term of which has already ended, he, for fear lest he be cashiered for the suspected misdeeds of the Yeng Wu Chuh, and to save his "face," has tendered his resignation, giving as a plea his intention of joining his aged and weak mother.

CLAN FIGHTS.

Five hundred "braves," under the command of General Moh, arrived here overland from Weichow and have so far succeeded in quelling the disturbances in some of the villages, but things are not settled yet. A few days ago General Wu had an engagement with a riotous clan at Hweishu, in the Choyang district, and defeated them badly. He took 20 prisoners, and besides having killed several in action he, by order of the Viceroy, beheaded a few captured ringleaders as a salutary example to the others. General Wu, who is very dashing and

daring, will before long restore peace and quiet in the now disturbed places.

PECULATION BY A CHINAMAN.

A certain firm called Kim Sing Lee under French protection, at Bangkok, employed as a shroff a native of Swatow, who had been in that house for a number of years. Considered a trustworthy man, he was always entrusted with the collection of large sums of money, and being one day in possession of about \$15,000 which he had taken in for his employers, he appropriated the whole amount and took French leave. On discovery of what had happened, Kim Sing Lee concluded that their quondam employee had gone to Swatow and straightway despatched another of their employees, by name Mr. Windsor, who, I am informed, is an Eurasian and of French nationality, after the atscending shroff. Mr. Windsor first proceeded to Canton to consult his consul there, and having received instructions from the latter and promised support from the Viceroy of the two Kwangs, he arrived here in search of the missing man. Every assistance was rendered him by the local native officials, but the man could not be found. It was rumoured he had gone to Singapore. Mr. Windsor consequently got the old father of the shroff arrested and sequestrated his property, which is valued at about \$3,000. As this sum comes very much short of the \$15,000, Mr. Windsor journeyed to Canton again to take the advice of his consul. The latter wrote to the Viceroy and informed him that, as the claim of his protegee could not be regained, he is going to order the seizure of the Ancestral Hall of the man concerned.

VICEROY RESENTS THE DECISION.

As such a step would surely create a bad uprising, the Viceroy, to avoid any complication or trouble, informed the consul that he was willing to pay the amount claimed. After consultation the consul decided neither to accept the money from the Viceroy, nor to sequester the Ancestral Hall. On hearing from the consul of his resolution the Viceroy, suspecting in this unexpected turn of things some deeper motive, immediately replied and informed the consul that he could, if he wished, carry out his intentions re seizing the Ancestral Hall. With this end in view Mr. Windsor returned hither from Canton. In the meantime the Viceroy despatched one of his men to this place so as to get the necessary money and thereby prevent what might prove a serious calamity if the Ancestral Hall were taken possession of by a quasi-foreigner.

H. M. S. "PIGMY."

arrived here yesterday from Hongkong and is leaving, after a short stay, for the North.

MANILA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Manila, 3rd September.

THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

Just three years to a day after the Americans occupied the city of Manila the Civil Commission sailed northward out of the bay to complete the establishment of civil government in the provinces north of the Gulf of Lingayen. It was the final voyage in a tour which has included all the provinces of the archipelago except six. When it returned on the 27th August the great foundation work of the new government had been laid from Aparri to Jolo. The Commission has been almost constantly on the go since February, and its members have personally visited every point of importance throughout the islands, and they have gathered a mass of information and first-hand impressions which puts them in a better position to understand and appreciate the conditions and needs of the various peoples and localities than any set of men in the country. It was a heavy task to get through the work before the 1st September, but by leaving two of the Commissioners in Manila to push the law-making and the completion of the codes it was finally accomplished.

FILIPINOS ON THE COMMISSION.

On Monday, the 2nd inst., the three Filipinos announced in Governor Taft's speech of the 4th July became members of the Commission. The ceremonies were held in the session-hall of the Ayuntamiento, and were witnessed by a

large, fashionable, representative crowd, the greater portion of which was made up of Filipinos. The members of the original Commission who are now the heads of the various departments took the oaths of office administered to them by Supreme Judge Torres, and then the new Commissioners, Senores Don Pardo T. H. Tavera, and Don Benito Legarda took their seats. The third member Senor Luxuriaga lives in the island of Negros and owing to sickness he was unable to be present, but as soon as he recovers he will begin his duties. Thus, as was promised by the Commission when it began its legislative functions, within a year the Filipinos have been given a larger voice and share in the government than they ever believed they would receive.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Governor Taft's speech was strong and to the point, and accurately handled the present issue. He said—"The ceremonies of this morning do not fully complete the government which the President intends to form in the Philippines, but they do round it out sufficiently to show the policy he has in mind. The municipal governments have generally been formed and are substantially autonomous in character, and have their officers all natives of the islands. The provincial governments have been formed with a personnel partly Filipino and partly American. And now the chief governing body under instructions of the President and Secretary of War, is partly Filipino and partly American, it being the purpose of the President to form a government in which the Filipino element shall be enabled to speak of the desires of the Filipino people, their local aspirations and their necessities, and give the Filipinos an example of free American institutions and customs and laws prevailing in the United States." He then reviewed the political situation and called on the people to study practical politics and practical methods of government. These remarks were aimed at the numerous agitators and theoretical schemers who are planning to launch parties, which at best can hope for little more support than that derived from war factions or religious backing or personal sympathies and influences. In conclusion, he spoke for the Commissioners, saying—"If we are as much more encouraged one year hence as we are now, when compared with the time when we began our work, we shall be assured of the success of our efforts."

Senor Tavera spoke for the new Filipino members, prophesying "the day is not far distant when the Filipinos shall enter the legislative body of the islands through the will of the people of the islands. Conditions to-day prevent public elections, but these will come in time. We shall best subserve the interests of the Civil Commission and of our own people by always keeping the American consciences in our heads and the Filipino interests in our hearts."

The newly organized Commission has already held three meetings, in which all the discussions have been carried on in English without interpretation, as the two Filipino members have mastered enough of the language to understand practically everything.

A LAND OFFICE ESTABLISHED.

A much needed step has been taken in the establishment of a Bureau of Public Lands, having charge of all the public domain of the islands. Under its supervision shall be executed all instruments for the sale or conveyance of public lands. The first work will be the segregating and listing of the lands, and as the Spanish records are not the most accurate and many of the descriptions of whole districts were destroyed during the insurrection, this will require very careful handling.

DEATH OF PALANCA CAPTAIN CHINA.

The famous "Captain de China," Don Carlos Palanca, died yesterday afternoon as the result of a fortnight's serious illness. His son Don Engracio Palanca, who is at present in Amoy, will start for Manila immediately to take charge of the estate, which is variously estimated at from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. Old Palanca was one of the best known figures in Philippine politics and business; he was decorated by the Spanish Government on several occasions, and has long occupied the position of Chinese Consul. He is credited with having been very "close to the throne," and he is supposed to have engineered many speculations where his

money helped him to outdistance his competitors. He ruled the Chinese colony with a strong hand, and was much respected and feared. There is scarcely any person of prominence in Manila who has not at some time enjoyed Palanca's grand banquets or entertainments. His fortune is chiefly invested in property and steamers, and coasting craft, and he speculated largely in hemp, tobacco, and rice. He lived in the island about forty-five years, and came originally from Amoy when about fourteen years of age. Don Engracio who was in Manila some three months ago on a mission from the Emperor to raise funds for the starving inhabitants of Chihli and Shanai, is believed to be the only recognised legitimate heir. The funeral will take place this afternoon, and preparations are in progress to make it a grand affair.

NORTHERN NOTES.

The following items are from the P. & T. Times of the 31st ult.:-

Prince Li has been allowed to resign from the Grand Council on account of ill-health.

A native bank in Peking has been robbed of some Tls. 2,800. Robberies continue very prevalent in Peking.

H.M.S. *Plover* and a Japanese gunboat as well as two Russian gunboats were still at Newchwang on August 19th.

The larger piece goods hongs in Peking are beginning to reopen their premises, and business generally is looking up there.

Kang Yu-wei who is in Singapore is reported to have sent a large sum of money to the North, but for what purpose is not known.

So long as the Allies controlled Peking the opium shops were nearly all closed, but they are now resuming business under Chinese rule.

The Provisional Treasurer is turning the brigands that he captures into a body-guard for himself, as he does not know what else to do with them.

The funeral procession of Chao-shu-chiao took place at Hsian on the 4th of the 5th moon, and many conservatives offered sacrifices on the occasion.

The price offered by Li Hung-chang for arms produced by the people varies from Tls. 3 to Tls. 10 a piece according to the condition of the fire-arm.

The Metropolitan Examinations, which are open to candidates from all provinces, will if possible be held in Canton this year after the usual provincial examinations there.

Much speculation is rife among the Chinese as to the reason for so many troops going to Hsian, the general impression being that the Court intends to be permanently established there.

The Japanese are not altogether sustaining their good reputation in regard to the Chinese, as cases of uncalled for assault and injustice to Chinese in the Japanese Settlement are frequent.

The Bombay Cavalry have not yet embarked, and while there is life there is hope. General Creagh has, we believe, not given up the struggle to retain them, and he deserves to win, as he is unquestionably right.

Li Hung-chang contemplates increasing the taxes in order to meet the expense of maintaining the police in Peking, which is giving great dissatisfaction to the people. He estimates the cost of the police at Tls. 20,000 a month.

A traveller from Honan reports that thousands of houses have been demolished, and work on the Imperial Palace is being pushed forward, and the nature and number of the buildings, being erected suggests permanent residence.

The new mining machinery imported last year with the idea of introducing an uniform Chinese dollar, and which has owing to the trouble been lying in Shanghai ever since, is not to be erected at Kiangnan Arsenal until the return of the Court.

A foreign soldier got drunk in a Chinese store in the Native City a few nights ago, and elected to pass the night there. In the morning he was found dead and the store-keeper is under arrest charged with murder, but whether it was a case of murder or suicide is not yet shown.

The men Roberts and Jones of the R.W. Fusiliers have been sentenced, the first to two years' hard labour, and the latter to 21 months' hard labour outside the United Kingdom, both to be dismissed His Majesty's Service with ignominy, and their pay stopped until they have made good \$279.60 cents.

BRITISH OFFICERS AT CH'ANGSHA.

The *N.-C. Daily News* publishes the following letter from a native correspondent at Ch'angsha, the provincial capital of Hunan:—

At about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 17th August, just about the time of the shutting of the city gates, it was reported to the Governor, the notoriously conservative Yü Lienshan, that a small British gunboat had arrived near the bund, outside the West gate, and that the British officers on board had stated their desire to enter the city that same night. As it is the fashion now-a-days for the high provincial authorities throughout the country to show cordial welcome for obvious reasons to all foreigners who may call on them, the Governor and all those under him at once went out of the city to meet the British officers, who received a salute of several volleys from a battalion of troops that came as escort to the Governor. To this the British gunboat returned a salute of eleven guns. The British officers then informed Ts'ai Mu, expectant Taotai and commissioner of the Hunan Bureau of Foreign Affairs, that they would call upon the city authorities when the former had entered Ch'angsha, whereupon Ts'ai Taotai at once invited the visitors to take up their quarters at his Bureau.

Green and blue official sedan-chairs were then provided to carry the guests into the city and upon arrival at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs Tsai Mu was informed that his visitors desired to see the Governor next day on important business. On the morning of the next day at about 10 o'clock they were received by Governor Yu Lien-san, in his yamen, after which the three Principal Military Officers of Ch'angsha invited the British officers to an entertainment and also personally accompanied the latter to visit various points of interest outside Ch'angsha, celebrated in Chinese history and song. The day concluded with a parade of the local troops of all arms before the visitors.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE CHINA LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

London, 6th August.

SIR,—I enclose copy of a letter addressed by the China League to Lord Lansdowne on the subject of the Tariff Revision in China. I trust you will think the subject of sufficient public interest to give the letter a place in your columns. As further and fuller information on the subject comes to hand the conviction is forced upon the China League that Lord Cranborne's statement of the result of the negotiations in the Foreign Office Debate of 26th ult., is incomplete and misleading. The concessions obtained from the Chinese Imperial Government in return for increased Import Duties described by Lord Cranborne as "facilitating the river approaches of the Peiho and the Yangtze," appear to be of more questionable value than might have been inferred from that statement. According to the *Times* correspondent in Peking (30th July) foreign interests in Shanghai are to be taxed for 20 years to provide one half cost of improving the river approaches of the Yangtze and Whangpoo. So this so-called concession, instead of being a benefit compensating for the increased import duties, is intended to impose a further burden on British trade and British interests at Shanghai. The inclusion in the 5 per cent. tariff of goods now on the free list will, if agreed to, form another contribution by foreigners to the cost of a war entered upon by the Chinese Government for their extermination—Yours, etc.,

A. R. BURKILL,
Hon. Secretary, China League.

(Enclosure.)

2nd August.

MY LORD,—On the 19th June, I had the honour of addressing your Lordship on behalf of the China League on the subject of raising

the Import Duties in China to an effective 5 per cent., protesting against such an increase without compensating advantages to British Trade.

On the 25th June your Lordship was good enough to assure the China League "that the assumption that it is proposed to agree to the increase in the Chinese Tariff to an effective 5 per cent. without obtaining any concessions in return is erroneous, and that the matter is now under consideration by the Representatives of the Powers at Peking."

On the 29th idem I was instructed by my Committee to thank your Lordship for this assurance, and further, to emphasise the League's contention that in the enjoyment of the rights conferred on British Traders by articles XXVIII of the Treaty of Tientsin, adequate compensation would be secured for the increase in the duties.

In the Foreign Office Debate of 26th July, Viscount Cranborne is reported in the *Times* to have said:—

"We have agreed that that (i.e., Import Tariff) shall be raised to the full 5 per cent. but not unconditionally. We do not think that in the interests of British Trade it would be reasonable to agree to raising of the duty except in return for certain concessions, and the form which these are to take is the facilitating the river approaches of the Peiho and the Yangtze."

The China League considers it to be its duty to place on record its estimate of what H. M.'s Government have given away and the value of the concessions obtained in return.

A good authority places the increase in the Import Duties on the restoration of the Tariff to an effective 5 per cent. basis at 4,000,000 taels per annum (say roughly £700,000).

The concessions obtained in return are limited to "the facilitating the river approaches of the Peiho and the Yangtze." Presumably an engagement on the part of the Imperial Government to undertake this work.

Large sums of money are collected annually by the Imperial Maritime Customs as tonnage dues. (The total in 1900 was Haikwan taels 481,000). In English ports such collections are devoted to the conservation of harbours and kindred purposes.

As far back as 1867 the Chinese Imperial Government pledged itself, in a despatch dated 22nd April of that year, addressed to the Doyen of the Diplomatic Body, to set aside the tonnage dues charged on foreign shipping, regularly and permanently for certain objects calculated to improve the conditions of the shipping trade and of navigation.

For the past 35 years the Ministerial body in Peking, the Consular Authorities, the Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Community in Shanghai have been urging on the Imperial Government the pressing need for conservancy work in the Yangtze and the Whangpoo.

For 35 years nothing has been done by the Imperial Government towards improving the conditions of the approaches to the Yangtze, Whangpoo and Peiho. During this period the tonnage dues have been persistently diverted from their proper and avowed uses and "want of funds" is now, as it was 35 years ago, the excuse of the Imperial Government for not carrying out work which it had agreed upon executing. With heavy indemnities to meet and almost every source of revenue pledged up to the hilt, it is not improbable that "want of funds" will for the next 35 years nullify the concession obtained by H.M.'s Government and for which Imports, (mainly British) are to be taxed an extra 4,700,000 taels per annum.

Whatever the Imperial Government may do in the matter of facilitating the river approaches of the Peiho and the Yangtze, the China League maintains that such a concession is inadequate and inappropriate under the circumstances.

The Tientsin Treaty contains two important commercial clauses equally binding on the signatories.

By one, British Traders engage to pay to the Imperial Government certain specific duties on Imports based on 5 per cent. *ad val.*

By the other, the Imperial Government engages to allow, on payment of a half-duty commutation, the free transit of foreign goods

from the Port of entry to an inland market without any further charge whatever. Not only has the British engagement been honestly fulfilled but the justice of the claim now raised by China to an effective 5 per cent. Tariff, has been conceded.

It is notorious that the privileges conferred on British Traders under Article XXVIII have been nullified by the Imperial Government and systematically evaded by the local officials. At no time since the signing of the Treaty, have British traders enjoyed the privileges conferred by that Article.

The China League is strongly of opinion that the one appropriate, obvious and equitable countervailing concession for the raising of the Import Tariff is an effective Transit Pass system as provided for in Article XXVIII of the Treaty of Tientsin.

In conclusion, I have the honour to draw your Lordship's attention to Article XXVI of the Treaty of Tientsin, which, in the League's opinion has an important bearing upon the present question. Reference to the text of that article will show that in 1858 the fall in values of certain goods since the date of the Nanking Treaty, having made it advisable that the Tariff be revised, tariff revision, intended to restore a fair 5 per cent. rate, was by Treaty agreed upon by H. M.'s Government and the Chinese. The League is of opinion that, the conditions calling for revision to-day being identical, no alteration should be permitted to take place in the Tariff except by process of Treaty.

If modification of the Maritime duties is to result from negotiations conducted by H. M.'s Minister at Peking, acting in concert with the representatives of other (uncommercial) nations, the precedent must be fraught with grave danger. The Treaty of Tientsin provides in Article XXVII the recognised procedure which the League considers the only safe one for Tariff Revision.

I am instructed to inform your Lordship that the League is forwarding copies of this letter to certain Chambers of Commerce interested in the China Trade and to the Press.

I have the honour to be, Mr LORD,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) A. R. BURKILL,
Hon. Secretary.

To the Most Hon.

The MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE, K.G.,
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

A HONGKONG STREET NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

6th September.

SIR,—I believe I am right in thinking Hongkong belongs to the English and is governed by English laws. I wish to ask:—Is there any means of curbing the tongues of the rickshamen and chairmen and also of preventing these men *charging* you? I have just come out of a barber's shop; immediately three rickshas and one chairman charged shouting "Hi, you, Hi—ricksha, chair!" I pursue my way peaceably along the Queen's Road from both sides shouts of "Hi—ricksha want" till I reach the Bank.

The whole of these hailings and shriekings are done with a view to annoy the foreigner—no other reason whatever.

The outside of the Tram Station every morning is Pandemonium. Why cannot a policeman be stationed there to see the chairs keep to the proper side of the road, and that the coolies do not shout at every man that passes?—Yours, etc.,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

A despatch from Peking to London last month having stated that the Italian troops, jointly occupying the Summer Palace with the British, had been behaving very badly and looting their section of the Palace, the following semi-official note was published at Rome on the 9th ult.:—"The statements contained in a Peking telegram, dated August 7, which has been retransmitted here from London, are entirely unfounded. The Italian troops ordered home left in the regular way. It is absolutely untrue that the Italian troops made depredations or caused damage of any kind in the Imperial Palace."

CHANGE DOINGS.

The Morrow of August Settlement,
Hongkong, 1901.

With the passing of this nightmare of a settlement, the nervous tension from which the market had been suffering for weeks past also comes to an end, and the Rialto breathes again; but at what cost, only those who paid the penalty for being unduly optimistic can tell. When on the morning of this memorable day of Saturday, the 31st August, 1901, deliveries began, it was plain, even to the uninitiated, that something unusual was happening on the Rialto, and among the "fraternity" a good deal of suppressed excitement and anxiety was manifested as to how things would progress. But as the day wore on, it became more and more apparent that no cause for apprehension existed, and matters were adjusting themselves without the least hitch. Nevertheless, it was with no little difficulty this result was attained, but attained it was, and for that those concerned should be thankful.

Yet, when you come to think it over, it seems marvellous how a crisis was averted, for the drop in Docks was something cruel, and was undoubtedly responsible for what at one time looked like a grave situation. So swiftly and so suddenly fell the blow that it was utterly useless for holders to attempt to place shares on the market in time to save themselves. Particularly was this the case with the rank and file element, who were caught as in a trap. Of course, to a great extent, these people have only themselves to blame, having entered into enormous engagements, all for the settlement; though, to do them justice, no one could for one moment have thought such a drop possible. In fact it is very much to be doubted whether even those who were working in the direction of a smash were prepared for such low rates. It is not improbable that that astounding proposition of the Directors to give away to their retiring Manager, a sum equal to four per cent. on the capital, while at the same time stinting the dividend on the plea that provision must be made for future emergencies, indirectly affected the market. At all events, it certainly was a most curious proposition to put forward. For once, however, the shareholders plucked up courage, took a line of their own, and vetoed the proposition.

Business during the month, it is hardly necessary to add, was very limited indeed, being mostly for liquidating settlement engagements. Banks were not dealt in to any extent, but were picked off the market at lowering rates, the lowest point touched being 385 per cent. cum div. Towards the end of the month, however, they recovered a little, and \$605 ex div. was paid for shares. It will be noted that this stock is now quoted in dollars, a decided improvement on the old style.

Shipping.—Contrary to expectation, after the handsome dividend of Indo-Chinas, this stock did not maintain its position, having latterly been negotiated at \$135. Steamboats have kept very steady all throughout the month and are enquired after at \$34. Douglasses.—A slight spurt was noticeable for a day or two during last week, but this soon died out, and the shares are now almost unsaleable.

Hongkong Lands were negotiated in very large quantities, and close steady at \$191.

Humphreys Estate are again coming into favour, and a good demand exists for them at the close.

China Sugars.—The interim dividend of 85 is generally considered very satisfactory, but, owing no doubt to the indifferent state of the market, there is not much movement in these shares.

The general tone of the market, since the settlement, is quiet but steady. Business, however, is rather restricted, operators showing a wise discretion in assuming a waiting attitude, and want to see further developments before entering into fresh engagements. Quite right. "They have had no end of a lesson, it will do them no end of good."

ESA.

M. Wehrung, Councillor of Foreign Commerce and Director of the Russo-Chinese Bank at Shanghai, has been appointed Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 10th September.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH
(ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

C. E. WARREN v. LIK KEE.

This was a cross suit for damages between C. E. Warren, contractor, 3a, Wyndham Street, and Lik Kee, contractor, 53, East Street. C. E. Warren's claim was for \$15 for damage done by Lik Kee to a doorsill belonging to the plaintiff; he also claimed costs. Lik Kee claimed the sum of \$35, the value of a certain quantity of bricks, the property of the plaintiff. Lik Kee, and wrongfully appropriated by the defendant, Mr. Warren, or his employees.

Mr. Goldring, solicitor (Messrs. Deacon and Hastings), appeared for Mr. Warren, and Mr. Hays, solicitor (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master), for Lik Kee.

Mr. Warren's claim was heard first, and he was called to give evidence. The plaintiff stated that he heard on the 14th August that the doorsill had been broken by the defendant's workmen. Lik Kee refused to make good the damage, on the other hand asking the plaintiff for \$65 for bricks said to have been used by him (the plaintiff's) sub-contractor. The plaintiff, in turn, refused to pay over this sum, as the bricks were his own, having been taken from an old wall and built into a new one for which he was contractor. Lik Kee afterwards went to the police about the matter, and told the plaintiff's sub-contractor that he would have all the workmen arrested.

Mr. Hays cross-examined. Plaintiff was sure that Lik Kee had no bricks at the place, so that plaintiff could not have mistaken the bricks. However, if they had been there it was possible that such a mistake might have occurred.

The plaintiff's sub-contractor gave evidence to the effect that the doorsill was broken in two by Lik Kee's sub-contractor, who thought that the doorsill, where it lay, was likely to interfere with certain drainage work which Lik Kee had contracted for. Witness corroborated the plaintiff's statement that Lik Kee had no bricks lying in the vicinity of plaintiff's job.

By his Lordship. The sill was broken with a hammer by one of Lik Kee's workmen.

This concluded the case for Mr. Warren, and that of Lik Kee was then proceeded with. Mr. Hays said his client had a contract for certain building operations on Inland Lot 797. The work had been entirely finished except for the laying of some drains, and this Lik Kee placed in the hands of a sub-contractor. It was during the carrying-out of this drain work that the doorsill was broken, but Lik Kee, Mr. Hays argued, was not liable for damage done by the workmen of his sub-contractor. With regard to the bricks, the case for Lik Kee was that after pulling down the houses on Inland Lot No. 797 and restoring them, there was a quantity of blue bricks left over. These bricks were in the adjoining lot piled close to a wall which Mr. Warren's sub-contractor was pulling down for the purpose of rebuilding. The bricks pulled down were thrown on top of Lik Kee's bricks, which were afterwards used with the others in the rebuilding.

Lik Kee was called and gave evidence, being afterwards cross-examined.

His Lordship gave judgment for the defendant, with costs, in both cases—C. E. Warren in the one and Lik Kee in the other.

Wednesday, 11th September.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR T. SERCOMBE SMITH
(ACTING PUISNE JUDGE).

LEUNG KUN YAU v. HON. F. H. MAY.

His Lordship, in finding for the defendant, with costs, delivered the following judgment:—

This is an action brought under section 5 of the Habeas Corpus Act, 1679, to recover from the defendant a sum of £100 (reduced to \$1,000 for the purposes of jurisdiction) as the penalty incurred by him and recoverable by the plaintiff

by reason of the defendant having refused and failed to deliver to the plaintiff, upon demand made by a person in his behalf, a true copy of the warrant of commitment and detainer of the plaintiff.

The facts are that the plaintiff was discharged from Victoria Gaol on the morning of 14th August; that, subsequently to that discharge, Mr. Monnsey, purporting to act in the plaintiff's behalf, went to the defendant and asked him to deliver a copy of the order of banishment under which the plaintiff was then detained in custody of the police, and that the defendant absolutely refused to and did not deliver such copy. The defendant had already declined in writing.

On behalf of the defendant the following points were taken, viz.—

(1) That the Act 31 Car. 2. C. 2 did not apply to this Colony;

(2) That, even if the Act did apply, it referred only to cases where a person was committed or detained for "a criminal or supposed criminal matter," and that the plaintiff in this action had not been thus committed or detained;

(3) That the defendant had no *mens rea* in declining to deliver the copy demanded;

(4) That the demand for the copy had not, as required by section 5, been made either by the plaintiff or by a person in his behalf;

(5) That the demand made was not for a copy of the warrant of commitment and detention, but for a copy of the order of banishment;

(6) That the plaintiff had not been damaged by the refusal to deliver a copy of the order of banishment; and

(7) That the mention, in section 5 of the Act, of the King's Courts at Westminster as the Courts in which an action to recover penalties was to be brought, and of archaic forms of procedure, indicated that an action to recover penalties was confined to such Courts and could not be maintained in any of the Courts of the King's Dominion abroad.

Of the seven objections, the second objection appears to be far the strongest. I will therefore consider that objection last of all. The first objection was that the Habeas Corpus Act, 1679, does not apply in this Colony, because it was passed to check abuses which had grown up in England and were contrary to the then known laws of England. I certainly will not be the first judge to rule that the Habeas Corpus Act (of all English Acts) is inapplicable in this Colony, except for the most cogent and conclusive reasons.

Generally speaking, every English Act is passed to meet special circumstances or to check special abuses which have arisen in England; and if the reasons adduced are to prevail, they would prevail in the case of such Acts as the 13 Eliz. c. 5, directed against fraudulent deeds, gifts, alienations, etc., and the 27 Eliz. c. 4, directed against covinous and fraudulent conveyances.

Further, the Court would be very slow to exclude from operation in this Colony any English Act which affected the paramount question of the liberty of the subject.

Again, by section 7 of Ordinance 12 of 1873, it is enacted that "such of the laws of England as existed when the Colony obtained a local legislature, that is to say, on the 5th day of April, 1843, shall be in force within the Colony except so far as the said laws shall be inapplicable to the local circumstances of the Colony or of its inhabitants. It seems to me that, by virtue of that section, all English laws existing on the 5th April, 1843, *prima facie* have force in this Colony, and that their inapplicability in this Colony must be shown by the party disputing their applicability to rest, not on particular phrases in these laws, but on the local circumstances of the Colony or of its inhabitants.

From this point of view, nothing in the local circumstances of the Colony or of its inhabitants occurs to my mind to render this remedial measure for securing the liberty of the subject inapplicable and superfluous. I therefore think that the Habeas Corpus Act, 1679, applies in this Colony.

Closely connected with this first objection is the second objection, which I will consider at once.

The King's Courts in the Strand have succeeded to the powers and jurisdiction of the King's Courts at Westminster, and the Supreme Court of this Colony has the same

jurisdiction as the Courts of Common Law and the Court of Chancery had; which is practically the same as saying that it has the jurisdiction which the King's Courts at Westminster had.

Then, of the archaic terms to which reference was made, *essoins*, *wager of law* and *imparlance* have been abolished, whilst *protection*, *privilege*, and what I take to be a defence of *nolle prosequi* still exist, and appear to be as available here as in England.

The Court was referred to the case of *Attorney-General v. Stewart*, 2 Mer. 143, by which it was decided that the Statute of Mortmain, 9 Geo. 2. Cap. 36, did not extend to the island of Grenada in the West Indies, on the ground that the Statute was not a general regulation of property and that the Court of Chancery in Grenada had no such establishment as an enrolment office attached to it, as was attached to the Court of Chancery of England. It was held, therefore, that the principle of the Act and the political object of the Act precluded its application to Grenada, where, moreover, there was no machinery for carrying it out. Further, in *Jex v. McKinney*, L. R. 14 A. C. at p. 82, Lord Hobhouse said that every judge who had addressed his mind to the question had decided that the Statute 9 Geo. 2 c. 36 was framed for reasons affecting the land and society of England, and not for reasons applying to a new Colony.

I am of opinion that neither the general objects of the Habeas Corpus Act nor the wording of section 5, prevent that section from having effect in this Colony, because the principle underlying the Act, viz., the preservation of the liberty of the subject, is of universal applicability, and the machinery for giving effect to section 5 exists in this Colony. It appears to me to be plain that though the Act was framed for reasons affecting the liberty of the subject in England, its objects are equally applicable to this Colony as to England.

The third ground of defence was that no penalty could be recovered from the defendant because he had no *mens rea*. I will not stop to consider whether or not *mens rea* is necessary in a person who is sued for a penalty before that penalty can be recovered. For it seems to me that, presuming that he ought to have delivered a copy of the order of banishment when it was demanded, the deliberate refusal of the defendant to deliver such copy precludes any defence of no *mens rea* being successful. He clearly had a *mens rea*, for his conduct was wilful, and as he refused to deliver the copy he can be saved from the consequences thereof only because some condition precedent to the demand had not been strictly complied with or satisfied. Knowledge of the fact that the plaintiff was a British subject and of the purpose for which the copy was demanded was not, in my judgment, necessary in order to affect the defendant with *mens rea*.

The fourth objection raised by Mr. Pollock was that the demand for the copy had not been made, as required by the fifth section—"By the prisoner or person in his behalf."

The paraphrase which he put upon the expression "person in his behalf" was "a person with the authority of the prisoner."

If the Court can accept that paraphrase, then this fourth objection holds good, because the plaintiff did not personally make a demand nor did he directly authorise Mr. Mounsey, who made the demand, to take such a step.

The construction advanced for the defence is, in my opinion, too narrow, and I prefer to interpret the expression as meaning "person who acts for such prisoner's benefit or in the interests of such prisoner."

Otherwise, an ignorant or indigent or sick prisoner might lose the benefit of section 5 in this respect, if any friend or other person were not competent to make the demand on his behalf unless by his instructions.

Moreover, I think that the plaintiff must be taken to have ratified the contract which his mother, without his authority so far as is known, made with Mr. Mounsey on his behalf when she instructed Mr. Mounsey to take all necessary steps in the matter.

The fifth objection for the defence was that no demand had been made for a copy of the warrant of detainer, but that the demand was made for a copy of the order of banishment only. This no doubt correctly represents the terms of the demand; but the force of the

objection depends upon whether the order was a warrant of commitment and detainer or not, within section 5. If it was such a warrant, the objection cannot prevail; if it was not, the objection is valid.

But whether or not the said order was a warrant of commitment and detainer within the meaning of section 5 of the Act turns on the answer to the question whether or not the plaintiff was detained for a criminal or supposed criminal matter, a question which will be considered lower down.

It was objected, *sixthly*, that the plaintiff had not been damaged by the refusal of the defendant to deliver a copy of the order of banishment.

Now, if plaintiff was entitled to have a copy of that order delivered to him, he was assuredly injured, in the eyes of the law, by the refusal to deliver the copy demanded. In such case he had been hindered of his right and had thus suffered an *injuria* which imported *damnum*. (See *Ashby v. White*, Lord Raymond, 938.)

Before passing on to consider the second objection advanced by the defence and reserved for consideration last of all, I will examine into the construction which has been placed upon the Act of 31 Car. 2 c. 2 and into the scope of that Act. As to the construction of the Act, it is both a remedial and a penal measure.

In *Huntley v. Luscombe* 2 B. and P. at p. 335, Lord Alvanley, C.J., said—"I assent to the argument which has been advanced in favour of the plaintiff, so far as it goes to state that the Habeas Corpus Act is a remedial law; and that the judges of every Court are bound to enforce its provisions according to their spirit, in such a manner as most effectually to relieve the subject from illegal imprisonment. But though it be a remedial law so far as it respects those persons for whose protection it was framed, it is grievous in its penalties with respect to those persons who neglect the duties thereby imposed upon them. It is remedial *quoad* some persons, but it is penal *quoad* others."

Heath, J., said—"In the first place, therefore, though I admit that this is a remedial statute, yet I consider it as penal with respect to this defendant" (who was a gaoler).

Rooke, J., said—"It appears to me therefore that gaolers are entitled to all the protection which the law can afford them consistently with the liberty of the subject."

Next as to the scope of the Act or the matters to which the Act relates.

In the preamble of the Act occur the words—"King's subjects . . . committed for criminal or supposed criminal matters." In section 2 are the words—"All persons imprisoned for any such criminal or supposed criminal matters"; and in section 9 is the following—"Any person or persons, subjects of this realm, . . . committed to any prison or in custody of any officer or officers whatsoever, for any criminal or supposed criminal matter."

In the preamble of 56 Geo. 3 c. 100 it is recited as follows—"Whereas the provisions made by an Act passed in England in the thirty-first year of the reign of King Charles the Second intituled, etc., etc., only extend to cases of commitment or detainer for criminal or supposed criminal matter."

In the case of *Rex v. Hobhouse*, 2 Chitty's Reports, at p. 211, the Court said "the Habeas Corpus Act clearly does not apply to a case of this description, because it is confined wholly to the cases of commitment for crime, with the exception of felony, or the suspicion thereof." The words "or the suspicion thereof" are an interpretation of the phrase "supposed criminal matter," which occurs in the Act.

In the case of *Cobbett v. Slowman* 9 Esch. Reports p. 633, Maule, J., said—"It appears to us very clear, from the whole scope of the Act 31 Car. 2 c. 2, that its principal object was to expedite the trial of persons in custody under some criminal charge."

Having adverted to the construction and scope of the Act, I will consider the meaning of the expression "criminal or supposed criminal matter."

The case of *Cobbett v. Slowman*, reported in 4 Exchequer Reports, 747, and on appeal by way of writ of error, in 9 Exchequer Reports, 231, is instructive on this point.

It was an action of debt for £200 for penalties under the Statute 31 Car. 2 c. 2, and was brought under the ninth section of that

Act, by which it is provided that no person in custody of any officer for any criminal or supposed criminal matter shall be removed from such custody into the custody of any other officer except in certain authorised modes, and that any person who signs a warrant for such removal contrary to the Act shall incur the pains and forfeitures already mentioned in the Act, viz., in the fifth section of the Act.

The first count of the plaintiff Cobbett's declaration stated that he was a prisoner and in the custody of the defendant Slowman at a lock-up for a certain criminal matter, to wit, a contempt of Court.

Thus, the very point now under consideration was prominently before the courts of Exchequer and Exchequer Chamber, viz., the interpretation of the phrase "criminal or supposed criminal matter," and was before that Court on an action for the recovery of a penalty. It was thus raised in exactly the same manner as the question is raised in the present action.

Pollock, C.B., said—"The words 'supposed criminal matter,' I apprehend, are intended to meet the case where a charge is instituted against a person, which may or may not turn out in the event to be a criminal charge; as, for example, where the facts adduced in support of the charge are insufficient to prove it, or where it may fail in point of law. But I take it that the whole scope of this Act of Parliament has reference to criminal charges upon which the party may be brought to trial."

Parke, B., said—"I agree with what has been said by the Lord Chief Baron in this case." He also stated, concerning the Act, that it only related to persons in custody for offences triable in the Court of the then Queen's Bench, or at the Assizes or Sessions, or in some other Court where the offence was properly cognisable. He added—"I have no doubt that the Act does not apply to any case where the party is in custody for an offence for which he is not by trial amenable by law."

The plaintiff took the case to the Court of Exchequer Chamber, where the judgment of eight judges was delivered by Maule, J., affirming the judgment of the Court of Exchequer.

In the course of that judgment, which is reported at pp. 633-6 4 of 9 Exchequer Reports, Maule, J., said—"There seems no reason why a different construction should be put on the words 'criminal or supposed criminal matter' in that section (the ninth), from that which they bear in any other. We (i.e., eight judges) entertain no doubt that they apply only to cases where a person is in prison upon some charge for which he is liable to be tried."

In addition to the opinion of the ten judges of the Court of Exchequer Chamber and of the Court of Exchequer Chamber, there is the expression of the opinion of Patteson, J., who in *Carr v. Wilson's case*, 7 A and E, N. S. at p. 1,010, said—"That Statute, viz., the 31 Car. 2 c. 2, applies, I think, only when the party has been committed for trial, or has been tried, the obvious meaning of the learned judge being, where the party has been committed for trial and is in custody awaiting trial, or has been tried and is undergoing a sentence of imprisonment."

I proceed now to apply these expressions of opinion to the matters for which the plaintiff was in custody under the order of banishment issued by the Governor in Council.

The statement in the order of banishment of the grounds upon which the order was made runs as follows:—

"That the said Leung Kun-yau, has been once convicted in the Police Court of this Colony for attempting larceny from the person and vagrancy, and that, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, he is dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony."

Bearing in mind that the plaintiff had served his term of imprisonment under the sentence passed in the Police Court when he was arrested under the order of banishment, I ask—Was he in custody under the order of banishment upon some charge for which he was liable to be tried? Clearly not. He was not liable to be tried a second time either for the attempted larceny from the person or for the specific act of vagrancy, nor did the fact that he was dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony constitute a charge for which he was liable to be tried.

Again, was the plaintiff a party who had been committed for trial and was in custody awaiting trial, or was he a person who had been tried and was then undergoing imprisonment as the result of his trial? In my judgment, he was not.

Further, was he a party detained upon a criminal charge for which he might be brought to trial? or was he a person in custody for an offence triable in some court where the offence was properly cognisable? or was he in custody for an offence for which he was by trial amenable to law? Clearly not, in my opinion.

For the plaintiff it was argued that the expressions of judicial opinion which have been cited were mere dicta, and, as such, not binding. Assume that they were dicta, and that the opinions concerning dicta expressed by Jessel M. R. in *Quilter v. Heantly* 23 Ch. D. at p. 49 and in *ex-parte Willey* 23 Ch. D. at p. 127 should influence the Court. Yet, the Court may look to these dicta for guidance in examining the Act of Charles, and may adopt them as expressing its own view of the words of the Act: and having examined the words of the Act, I have no doubt that the correct interpretation of the expression "criminal or supposed criminal matters" is contained in the already quoted opinions of the eleven judges.

It was further urged by Mr. Sharp that the dicta in question were conflicting.

One dictum may not go so far as another, but the dicta do not present themselves to me as being in antagonism.

Another contention at the bar for the plaintiff was that the Governor in Council, in exercise of a duly conferred power, had added the punishment of banishment and detention pending banishment, to the ordinary punishment inflicted by a Court of Justice, that this punishment had been added because the plaintiff had been convicted of criminal offences: and that plaintiff was therefore a person convicted and detained under a warrant and in respect of a criminal or supposed criminal matter under the joint meaning of the 5th section and of the Act generally.

The validity of this contention entirely depends on the meaning of the words "criminal or supposed criminal matter."

Assume the correctness of the statement that the Governor in Council had added a punishment to the punishment inflicted by a Court of Justice and that such punishment was added because the plaintiff had been convicted of misdemeanours, it still remained to be shown that misdemeanours for which the punishment inflicted by some Court where the offences were properly cognisable had been suffered, were within the meaning of the words "criminal or supposed criminal matter" as copiously interpreted by the judges. On the 14th of August, at the time when he was under detention by the defendant, i.e., was undergoing punishment under the order, the plaintiff was not in custody, i.e., was not undergoing additional punishment, for an offence triable because he had already been tried. Nor was he in custody on account of a criminal charge (to use the language of Pollock, C.B.), upon which he might be brought to trial: nor was he in prison (to use the language of the eight judges reported at p. 634 of 9 *Exchequer Reports*), upon some charge for which he was liable to be tried: nor, lastly, was he a party who either had been committed for trial which he was awaiting under detention, or had been tried and was undergoing sentence of imprisonment.

It is my opinion, therefore, that the second detention on 14th August under the order of banishment as opposed to the first detention under the magistrate's warrant, was not a detention in respect of a criminal "or supposed criminal matter" according to the judicial interpretation which has been placed on that expression.

There was no contention, so far as I remember, that, because the expression in question is not to be found in section 5 of the Habeas Corpus Act, that expression was not to be read into the section: nor was it, to my remembrance, contended that the 5th section of the Act was not confined to matters arising within the Act, but extended to all matters for which, by the common law or by any Statute, a person may be committed or imprisoned or detained. If, however, such contentions were advanced, I am of opinion that, by virtue of the scope of the Act into which I have already examined,

the words "criminal or supposed criminal matter" are impliedly incorporated into section 5, and that that section is limited to matters specifically treated of in the Act.

The Court has hitherto dealt with the order as an *executed warrant*; but the plaintiff's counsel also alluded to the date of the order of banishment, viz., 1st August, 1901, when it was an unexecuted warrant. On that date, he said, the plaintiff was in fact a criminal in jail under sentence passed by a magistrate: and on that date the order was a warrant of detention for a criminal matter, viz., for attempted larceny from the person.

I do not grasp the argument to be founded on the fact that, when the order of banishment was made, the plaintiff was in person under a magisterial warrant of commitment.

There is no relation, beyond a coincidence in time, between the fact that the order of banishment was made on the 1st August and the fact that the plaintiff was in prison on the 1st August: the imprisonment of the plaintiff had nothing to do with the making of the order. Moreover, it is incorrect to say that the order of banishment was based on the ground that the plaintiff had attempted larceny from the person.

A careful examination of the statement of the grounds on which the order was made shows that one ground was that the plaintiff had been once convicted in the Police Court of this Colony for attempting larceny from the person and vagrancy.

It is clear, therefore, that one ground for the making of the order was the fact of conviction and not the fact of attempted larceny from the person.

A conviction for a criminal matter, and the criminal matter for which there has been a conviction are not the same thing. A conviction may or may not be an element in a criminal matter: at the best it is nothing more than an element.

Accordingly at the time when the order of banishment was made, that order was not a warrant of detention for a criminal matter.

But further, as the order of banishment was not cognisable by this Court until it had been executed, I incline to the opinion that the real grounds of the order to be examined by the Court would be the grounds as they existed at the time when the hitherto dormant order, which was till then worthless, was executed, if any circumstances had supervened between the date of making the order and the date of its execution to put a different aspect upon the grounds of the order.

Mr. Sharp also argued that when the plaintiff had completed his sentence of imprisonment under the magistrate's warrant, the attempted larceny from the person would remain "a criminal matter," though the plaintiff himself might cease to be a criminal. Without staying to consider the soundness of this argument, it is sufficient to point out that even if the misdemeanour remained "a criminal matter" and thus was "a criminal matter" on the 14th August at the time when the plaintiff was detained in the custody of the police by virtue of the order of banishment, nevertheless the fact remains that on the 14th August the plaintiff was not detained, under the order, for "a criminal matter," but for a conviction for "a criminal matter."

For the reason, therefore, that the plaintiff's case does not fall within the Habeas Corpus Act because he was not detained for a criminal or supposed criminal matter, he cannot maintain this action for penalties under that Statute.

Judgment will accordingly be for the defendant, with costs.

The Chief Justice of the British Consular Court, Shanghai, is coming to Tientsin, says the *China Times*, in September, to conduct any outstanding cases against British subjects, included in which will be the case against H. F. Piper, formerly of the *N.-C. Daily News*, charged with robbery and obtaining Tls. 500 by means of threats and menaces, in company with three Americans and a Dane, at Chang-kochuang, about 30 miles N.E. of Peking, on or about 25th June last. It will be remembered that the three Americans with whom Piper is alleged to have associated were tried recently by the American consul at Tientsin and are now fulfilling the sentence passed upon them.

LAND COURT.

Saturday, 7th September.

BEFORE HON. H. E. POLLOCK, K. C. (PRESIDENT), AND MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTS.

TO PROVE HIS TITLE.

Kam Po, alias Cheung Cum Po, of Su Poo Kak Hang, Kowloon, a farmer, was one of the principals in a rather interesting case. He was called upon by the Land Court to prove his claim to the island of Nam Fat Tong, which was bought from him and is now owned by Mr. A. H. Rennie, merchant. The Government, we believe, has made offers to Mr. Rennie for the purchase of the island, which they wish to fortify, but these offers, for business reasons, have been declined.

Mr. E. Robinson, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. O. D. Thomson, solicitor), appeared on behalf of the claimant, Kam Po, and Mr. Rennie was also present. Incidentally it may be remarked that the provisions of the particular Ordinance forbid the professional attendance of counsel at the Land Court, so that in Mr. Robinson's case a precedent has been established.

The claimant had previously lodged a declaration to the following effect:—I am the descendant of Cheung Wing Ching, to whom an island locally known as Nam Fat Fong, otherwise known as Lam Tong or Tam To or Tung Lung, was originally granted by a Chinese deed of perpetual lease about two hundred years ago. Cheung Wing Ching bought the island through a Chinese petty military officer of the garrison of Tai Pang (at one time situated on Nam Fat Tong), upon the same terms as those under which they had been held ever since by the descendants of Cheung Wing Ching, and as held by me up to the time of my selling the same to Alfred Herbert Rennie, on 18th October, 1900.

The declaration went on to give particulars that are contained in the evidence of Kam Po (a very old man), which was as follows:—I am the claimant in this case for the Nam Fat Tong Island, which was left me by my ancestors. I was born on Nam Fat Tong, and am now 80 years of age (Chinese reckoning). I lived on the island until I was eighteen or nineteen years of age, during which time I engaged in farming and fishing. I then left the island, and became a seaman, working on board fishing junks. This occupation I remained at for thirty years, then left the sea to return to farming, and settled down at Sha Po. My father died about nine years ago, in 1892. During his life-time he lived sometimes at Kowloon and sometimes at Nam Tong—the name applied by fishermen to Nam Fat Tong. Formerly the Chinese authorities had a fort there, with an official in charge. This official gave the land to one of my ancestors named Cheung Wing Ching. My father was his son, and I am the oldest son of my father. I sold Nam Fat Tong to Mr. Rennie, and to him only. The boundaries of Nam Fat Tong are the waters. There was a deed of settlement for the land, but it was burnt. I, however, never saw it, and only heard about it from my father, who left another document behind when he died—a new document. (Document produced.) There was a fire at my father's house once, but I did not see it. Some of the stones of the house still remain. I was about eighteen or nineteen when I saw the burnt ruins of the house, but it was destroyed before that.

Mr. Gomperts—Was it burnt before you were born?

Witness—Yes, before I was born.

In further evidence, witness stated that fishermen were in the habit of drying their nets on a part of the beach running round the island, but never paid anything for the privilege beyond the gift of fish. Witness had himself received fish, and so had his people for generations. He knew a man named Chu Po, who, as did others, leased a piece of land from him. Chu Po was watching sheep for Mr. Rennie, and also looked after the temple on the island of Nam Fat Tong.

The old man was questioned and cross-questioned for over three hours, and finally became befogged, with the result that he began to contradict himself.

Mr. Pollock—If this were not an old man, and possibly with a mind not so clear as a young man, I should certainly commit him to

prison for perjury under the summary powers of this Court.

Mr. Robertson—He may have got mixed up.

Mr. Gompertz—I may say I fully agree with what the President says. It seems to me the man has been guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury.

Mr. Robertson—I venture to suggest that the fact that he is letting himself into such blunders shows that he did not premeditate it.

The hearing continued throughout the tiffin hour, and at a quarter-past two an adjournment was made.

Thursday, 12th September.

THE CLAIM TO AN ISLAND.

The case in which Kam Po, alias Cheung Cum Po, a Kowloon farmer, is called upon by the Land Court to prove his claim to the island of Nam Fat Tong, otherwise known as Tam To Island, which he sold to and which is now held in ownership by Mr. A. H. Rennie, merchant, was resumed.

The first witness called was Chiu a Po, a watchman-in-chief for Mr. Rennie. He stated that he looked after the temple on the island of Tam To.

In reply to Mr. E. Robinson, barrister-at-law, who appears on behalf of Mr. Rennie, the Court interpreter said that although he understood the dialect spoken by the witness, the latter did not express himself very clearly.

Proceeding, witness said he lived on the island of Tam To for sixteen or seventeen years, and then, having obtained a lease on Nam Tong, he went to live there. He was at Nam Tong for fifteen years. On Tam To the witness and five other men lived in huts and cut grass, which they exchanged with people in Shaukiwan for provisions. The respective amounts of grass and provisions exchanged were noted, and if at the end of a certain period the one exceeded the other in value, the balance was paid in money.

The witness was questioned about the lease for the island. He was asked if he had seen it, but his reply was not a correct answer to the question, and the Court did not note it.

Mr. Robinson—I ask that the answer might be taken down.

President—Not until we find out when he first saw the lease.

Mr. Robinson—Very well, I ask that my request be noted.

President—You must abide by the rule of the Court.

Mr. Robinson—Certainly, your Lordship.

By the Court—The hill on Nam Tong is called Nam Fat Tong, and was so called by former people. Nam Fat Tong is one big hill. I do not know any place down by the beach called Nam Fat Tong, only the hill. Nam Tong is nearer than Tam To, and is a long way from that place. Nam Tong is nearer Shaukiwan.

The interpreter here explained that the witness had added that he understood the question to relate to Nam Fat Tong, and had replied that the island was not near Shaukiwan.

Mr. Robinson—I should like that to be noted, because I think it is of some importance. The Court directed the interpreter to ask about Nam Tong.

President—And the witness answered something about Nam Fat Tong. That is what I cannot understand. Is that so (to the interpreter)?

Interpreter—That is what I understood him to say.

Mr. Robinson asked that the question, the answer, and the observation be taken down.

The President took down the question and answer.

Mr. Robinson—I would ask the Court to note what the interpreter remarked—that the witness understood him to mean the island.

President—The Court will certainly not do anything of the sort.

The examination proceeded, and after a time, when the witness had been standing altogether about two hours and a half, Mr. Robinson asked if the Court had fixed a definite time for rising.

President—No.

Mr. Robinson—I notice the witness is looking rather tired, and I am afraid he might not be able to fix his mind on the questions put to him. He is over 50 years of age, and I beg to ask

that the Court gives him permission to sit down.

The request was granted.

Mr. Robinson afterwards questioned the witness, who said he knew what an island was. It was a "solitary thing."

Some difficulty was experienced in getting the witness to give a specific name to the island of Tam To, which appeared to have a variety of names. For the purpose of ascertaining what the island was generally called, Mr. Robinson drew some word pictures which were intended to meet the simplicity of the witness's mind.

"Suppose," said Mr. Robinson, "two junks met out at sea, and they could just see the top of the peak, and suppose one asked the other what the name of the island was, what would be the reply?"

The witness did not know; they might call it any name.

Mr. Robinson had another try. "Supposing you were on the back of a dragon right over the island, or in a balloon looking down on it, what would you call it?"

President—He would call it the nightmare (laughter).

Mr. Robinson—Supposing the dragon asked the name of the island, what would you say?

Witness—No one says "what island."

Mr. Robinson proceeded with his other questions, and the Court afterwards rose for lunch.

On resuming, the witness was again examined at length.

By the Court—The cost of building the temple on Nam Tong was said to be about \$500, but witness was not aware whether or not the Kowloon people and junk people subscribed towards the amount. A theatrical performance had once been given at the temple, three or four years ago, and the owner asked the junk people to subscribe towards the cost. The performance was given because the fishing had been very successful. Witness was only caretaker of the temple, and had nothing to do with the performance.

In reply to a question by the President as to whether the fields on Nam Tong were temple lands, the witness replied that they were left by Cheung Cum Po's ancestors.

Mr. Robinson asked that question and answer be noted.

The President thought the answer was not evidence, and was averse to noting it.

Mr. Robinson, in turn, contended that it was evidence, and again requested that question and answer be noted.

The President said the witness was speaking from hearsay—of tradition.

Mr. Robinson replied that in such cases a great deal might turn upon tradition, and said he could not proceed properly afterwards unless the question and answer were noted. He was not obliged to depend entirely upon documents for his case, although documents were certainly of greater value. He submitted that he was entitled to ask the Court to do as he requested.

The President—No, you are not entitled to ask the Court. It is entirely left to the discretion of the Court.

Mr. Robinson—Of course, to its judicial discretion.

The President and Mr. Gompertz consulted, and decided to note the question and answer, but to add a remark that it was done at Mr. Robinson's request, and that the Court did not consider it was evidence.

In the course of this witness's examination, the Court disallowed four questions by Mr. Robinson—(1) What was the area leased to you under or by virtue of that lease? (exhibit C). (2) What was the area over which your tenants exercised rights under or by virtue of the lease? (3) Under this lease did you claim the whole island except an area of about 100 cheungs around the fishing stakes or mats? (4) Was any portion of the island excluded from the lease to you?

The next witness was another watchman in Mr. Rennie's employ, an old man, who was allowed to sit down whilst making his statement. He said he bought a lease for a piece of land on Nam Tong, for which he paid a dollar a year into Cheung Cum Po's hands. The island was sometimes called Nam Fat Tong, sometimes Nam Tong. Witness had since surrendered the lease, and received for it \$65 from his employer, Mr. Rennie, in the presence of the latter's solicitor and Cheung Cum Po. He had now no further interest in the land.

Formerly the witness had supplied water from a well on the island to junks, and when water was scarce the charge was twenty or thirty cents for a small sampan load; when it was plentiful the charge was only ten cents. The junk people paid in fish or money. Witness also supplied them with grass which he got from the cultivators.

By the Court—Witness had built a shop on the island, and it was still there. So was the well. Nam Fat Tong, or Nam Tong, was situated near a pond (bay). It was called by some people Nam Tong Chau, and by other people something else. Witness did not know if a part of Nam Tong island was called Nam Fat Tong, but the place opposite the temple was called Nam Tong. He could not say how big it was. It was on the seashore. Witness knew where Tam To beach was—it was on the west side. Sampan Po was on the north-east side of the temple.

By Mr. Robinson—By the question as to the size of Nam Tong, witness referred to the bay, and he could not say what size that was.

President—Do you mean that Nam Tong is a sheet of water?

The witness replied in the affirmative.

By Mr. Robinson—Witness went to see some friends on an island which he knew was called Nam Tong hill or Nam Tong island.

Mr. Rennie was then sworn, and examined by Mr. Robinson. He said he was the purchaser from the claimant of the island known as Nam Tong, and the circumstances of the transaction were as follows:—About the beginning of the year 1900 the price of food here went up so high that it was suggested by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon that Mr. Rennie should start a mixed stock farm. Mr. Rennie went to see the Colonial Secretary and asked him if it was possible to purchase some suitable land having grass and fresh water. Mr. Rennie was shown plans of land in the New Territory, and next day, in company with the Colonial Secretary and two others, he left Blake Pier in No. 1 Police launch and visited one or two places in the New Territory, which, however, were found unsuitable either because there was no grazing or because there were too many people in the neighbourhood. The reason Mr. Rennie was desirous of securing suitable land was that his sheep were dying in great numbers where they already were. Mr. Ormsby afterwards, together with his land bailiff, took him to inspect another island, but again there were too many people in the vicinity, to get rid of whom would have given a great deal of trouble. In September, 1900, a land broker came into Mr. Rennie's office, and said there was an island beyo d Lymoon where water and grass could be found. Mr. Rennie went next day with the land broker and Cheung Cum Po and inspected the island, Tam To, which he found suitable. On the way back to Hongkong, in the launch, Mr. Rennie asked how much Cheung Cum Po wanted for the island, and he replied—"Ten thousand dollars." Mr. Rennie replied that he would not give him a thousand. A few days afterwards he came to Mr. Rennie and said he would let him have the island for \$1,000. To this Mr. Rennie agreed on the conditions that he was given a clear title and that Mr. Ladds, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, found the grass and water sufficiently good and plentiful to warrant the transferring of the sheep to the island. Both conditions were ultimately satisfied, and Mr. Rennie gave Cheung Cum Po \$100 down and the balance of the \$1,000—\$180 of which went to Chiu a Po and \$85 to Yip a Kee in consideration of their leases—when the agreement was ratified. Mr. Stevens drew up the papers. The price paid for the island, therefore, was \$1,000, exclusive of brokerage.

By the Court—Mr. Stevens had the documents translated.

By Mr. Robinson—Witness had spent some money on the island, which, for grazing purposes, he valued at \$10,000, for any special purpose more. He had never had an offer for the island. He could not fix and never had named a price for the island.

By the Court—As far as he knew the island is not required as a fort. He had never heard so and he had not seen it in the local papers.

Before the Court adjourned, the President suggested two points for Mr. Robinson's consideration—(1) the question of prescription, and (2) the non-payment of taxes.

SPORTING AND OTHER NOTES.

Referring to the Governor's remarks at the Bowling Club the other day anent a Public Park in Kowloon, every one must be very glad to see that H.E. is so much in favour of acquiring open spaces for recreation and for the use of the public generally. There are plenty of us on the Hongkong side who would like to get a change by going over to Kowloon occasionally, if there was any decent place to go to where we could stroll about, play, or look on at games or otherwise amuse ourselves, and, as H.E. appears to be very willing to assist the public in acquiring the ground, now is the time to move in the matter. Will not some public-spirited Kowloonite take the matter up and through the medium of your paper, Mr. Editor inform the public what ground is available and how it may be best laid out? If some good scheme is put before the public they will subscribe the necessary funds fast enough.

A certain piece of land was set aside by the Government for a Public Recreation Ground and the Afforestation Department was granted \$2,000 for the purpose of laying it out. This money, though, has apparently not been spent. I understand the ground (swamp) set aside by the Government (of which the Bowling Club have taken a part) is not large enough to provide places of recreation for all Kowloon and part of Hongkong. I don't know what the area is, but I dare say other land is available near the present ground.

The polo-players have now given up the ground at Happy Valley and have apparently not done so much damage as some people anticipated. There are a good many bare patches on the Naval Football ground, but all these were probably there before polo was started; some places, however, have had to be returned, and for this reason, i.e. to give such places time to recover, polo should have been stopped a month ago. It takes at least seven or eight weeks for turf to set at all, and I fancy a good many blue-jackets do not care to wait even until the end of the month to start football, but would like to start at once. The chief objection to the Polo Club using this ground is that if either the Naval or Military Football Clubs or the Hockey Club wish to improve their ground by cutting, leveling, and rolling it, they cannot do so. The polo-ground at Causeway Bay has been allowed to run to grass through the hot weather, and this is not the way to get anything approaching turf on the ground: the longer the grass is allowed to grow the coarser and weaker it will get; the shorter and oftener it is cut, on the other hand, the finer and stronger it will grow and consequently the more wear and tear it will stand. Some people have a theory that if the grass is cut close the sun dries up the roots, but this theory will not hold, as any one can see for himself by looking at the Military and Naval cricket-ground at Happy Valley, and also the golf greens, which are cut very short through the summer and show much finer and more wearable turf than other grounds in consequence.

Some steps should be taken to revive the Athletic Sports, and I think it is a matter the Hongkong Football Club might take up, as they are certainly in a better position than any other club to run a meeting successfully. They have the necessary building for spectators and also a dressing-room, and they could with very little trouble find a place to store the necessary gear. All that remains to be done is to obtain H. E.'s consent to make a cinder track, and collect subscriptions for the purpose.

It is distressing to find a place the size of Hongkong, with its many schools, regiments etc., holding athletic meetings every year, without any running or bicycling track. There could be no better place to make it than round the Hongkong Football ground, and I am sure the necessary money for the purpose could be easily obtained from the Hongkong public. The meeting has always been held in March when there are a good many things on, such as the races, football-competitions, etc., to interfere with training. It is also often very hot about that time, and if a competitor slightly

overdoes the training, it is hard to pick up in the hot weather. Personally I should prefer to see the sports held (say) about the end of November, as the evenings in that month and also October are quite cool enough for training and there is little in the way of exercise to be got at that time unless one can leave the office at 4 o'clock, which is as a rule impossible for most of us.

I see that the ponies which are coming from Australia will be here before the end of September, and you state that over seventy are expected. I suppose there must be at least thirty or forty ponies of one sort and another in the Colony at the present time. Would it not be possible to hold a horse-show, or rather a pony-show, somewhere about Christmas time, that is, after the ponies which are expected shortly have been here for three months? Would not a show be an incentive to owners and to grooms alike to turn out the ponies a little better than they otherwise might? There might be a class for all-comers and a class exclusively for the ponies coming into the Colony after a certain date, and a class for polo-ponies and hacks; and there might also be a driving class. Of course the ponies shortly coming would not be really fit by Christmas time, but you can't help that. There is no doubt, however, that some of them will look a lot better than others, and that to a large extent will depend on the way they are "done" in the meantime. If I were a judge, I should give more points for condition and whether the pony looks well in himself than for anything else perhaps. Of course soundness would have to be taken into consideration to some extent, but then we hope all the ponies will be sound when they arrive. By Christmas time, too, some of the owners might have found out their ponies could jump a little, and it might be possible to carry out the suggestion I made two weeks ago in connection with the show—it would all help to make the thing go. My great point is, however, that if it were known that such a show was likely to come off, it would add an increased interest in the horse-flesh in the Colony, and in this way we should have a better race meeting. The show need not be confined to horses; we might have cats and dogs as well.

There are plenty of snipe down now; and I hear of several bags of about twenty couple the last two or three days. The best of the shooting will be over in another week or ten days.

VETERAN.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB
AQUATIC SPORTS.

These sports came to a most successful conclusion on the 7th inst.—a conclusion whose undoubted success must be gratifying to all connected with the Victoria Recreation Club. The first and second days saw some excellent sport, with good crowds attending, but Saturday easily eclipsed all that. The weather was glorious, with not a cloud in the sky to raise apprehension in the minds of those whose umbrellas had been left at home. The day being an off one so far as business was concerned, the community seemed to have turned out en masse to witness the struggles in the final and other events. The ladies, of course, were easily in the majority; in fact, they were present in such force that a large barge had to be moored in the pond, opposite the grand stand, to accommodate those of the other sex who were unseated by this unexpected but nevertheless welcome invasion. The grand stand was one great patch of white, dotted here and there by bits of colour, large and small, where parasols and hats, presenting every colour known to science and the dressmaker, enhanced the effect. As has been said, a barge was requisitioned for the accommodation of spectators, but even this could not meet the requirements of the case, and spectators were lined all round the pond. Altogether, there must have been somewhere about seven or eight hundred present. Under such happy circumstances, then, is it to be wondered at that the Committee of the Club have decided to hold another water fête shortly? This fête will take the popular form of a water carnival, and will be held on Saturday, 21st inst. At this meeting the presen-

tation of prizes won at the sports just finished will take place.

The following are the results of Saturday's events:—

1. 4 p.m. FINAL 2 Lengths (Handicap).

1. N. H. Alves.
2. H. A. Lammert.

Time, 47 secs.

There were four in the race—C.M.S. Alves (owes 10 secs.), H. A. Lammert (owes 11 secs.), N. H. Alves (owes 12 secs.), and A. E. S. Alves (owes 15 secs.). It was a most interesting struggle throughout, all four keeping close together and finishing in a bunch. N. H. Alves won by about a foot only.

2. 4.15 p.m. RUNNING HEADER from SPRING BOARD. Two prizes.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A. J. Mackie, | M. A. Razack, |
| F. K. Tata, | N. H. Alves, |
| F. D. Bain, | A. E. S. Alves, |
| O. Wagner, | A. A. Alves, |
| A. Humphreys, | Frank Jorge, |

J. M. Roza Pereira,

A. A. Alves was first and F. Jorge second. The diving was exceedingly good—much better than in former years.

3. 4.45 FINAL Four Lengths (Handicap).

N. H. Alves and S. R. Moore (dead-heat).

As the result shows, this race was the best of the entire sports. The four who contested it were—F. R. Bain (owes 3 secs.), S. R. Moore (owes 8 secs.), N. H. Alves (owes 18 secs.) and A. A. Alves (owes 23 secs.). The excitement throughout on the part of the spectators was intense, and they shouted encouraging cries to their respective favourites, who, indeed, needed no encouragement, for each strained his utmost. The dead-heat will be swum off at a date not yet fixed.

4. 5 p.m. HIGH DIVE. 1st and 2nd prizes presented.

1. A. A. Alves
2. Frank Jorge
3. O. Wagner

The diving in this competition was very good indeed, the entrants, with one or two exceptions, taking the water neatly. With a little more training, Wagner would have made a much better show.

5. 5.20 p.m. LADIES' NOMINATION. 2 prizes presented.

CONDITIONS.

Start in Tub in full dress, (socks, boots trousers, shirt, and coat) paddle up the bath, touch push-off board with both hands and swim back with the Tub. First in each heat to compete in the final.

First Heat.

- | | Nominated by |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| A. E. S. Alves. | Mrs. J. T. D'Almada o Castro. |

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| A. A. Alves. | Mrs. J. J. Leiria. |
| L. E. Lammert. | Miss F. Clieve. |
| Frank Jorge. | Miss E. Jorge. |
| A. Loureiro. | Miss Loureiro. |

Lammert was rather long, and could not tuck himself so comfortably in the tub as did his shorter companions. When he did finally get inside, the tub sank under his weight, and he found it impossible to compete in the heat. The competitors in all three heats were variously disguised, but the majority had a predilection for the garb of the coloured "Mister Johnson" of minstrel fame. The heats, as can easily be imagined, were very funny, and provided an excellent change. A. A. Alves won the first heat.

Second Heat.

- | | Nominated by |
|----------------|-------------------|
| A. J. Mackie | Mrs. A. Mackie |
| Henry W. Sayer | Miss Sayer |
| F. K. Tata | Mrs. J. M. Sethna |
| F. D. Bain | Miss M. Parker |
| A. Humphreys | Miss Alice White |

A. J. Mackie won.

Third Heat.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| J. M. Roza Pereira | Miss M. Roza Pereira |
| S. A. Seth | Miss M. Loureiro |
| M. A. Bazack | Miss Buttonjee |
| C. M. S. Alves | Mrs. L. G. D'Almada o Castro |

N. H. Alves

N. H. Alves won.

Final.

1. A. A. Alves
2. A. J. Mackie
3. N. H. Alves

CONSOLATION RACE. Two lengths.

1. A. E. S. Alves
2. W. Carpenter

Four started—S. A. Seth and F. E. Ellis in addition to the two above mentioned. A good race between first and second.

6. 5. p.m. WATER POLO. Teams of Seven.**White**

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| A. E. S. Alves (Capt.) | A. A. Alves (Capt.) |
| A. Loureiro | C. E. A. Hance |
| A. Humphreys | L. E. Lammert |
| F. M. Rosa Pereira | N. H. Alves |
| F. D. Bain | F. K. Tata |
| C. M. S. Alves | A. J. Mackie |
| R. Henderson | E. W. Carpenter |

Red

- | |
|---------------------|
| A. A. Alves (Capt.) |
| C. E. A. Hance |
| L. E. Lammert |
| N. H. Alves |
| F. K. Tata |
| A. J. Mackie |
| E. W. Carpenter |

Result—White, 6 goals; Red, 3 goals. White had easily the best of the game, and opened with three goals in as many minutes. The names of those who scored are:—White—Loureiro, 3; A. E. S. Alves, 2; Humphreys, 1; Red—A. A. Alves, 2; Tata, 1.

CHAMPIONSHIP. A special prize will be awarded to the winner of most points in non-handicap events. Presented by Hon. H. E. Pollock, K. C. (Chairman of the Club).

This prize will be presented on the occasion of the water carnival.

MESSRS. MCAULIFFE AND SLAVIN AT THE THEATRE.

On the 9th inst. there gathered in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, a house representing all sections of the community, to witness the exhibition of boxing, etc., got up by Messrs. McAuliffe and Slavin. A full programme was arranged, and in spite of the fact that the military representatives who had promised to appear suddenly changed their mind—on a question of terms, we believe—and had therefore to be replaced at very short notice, the various events were very generally appreciated. Much credit is due to Mr. W. S. Bailey, who, to compensate the promoters of the show for the absence of the military men, not only sparred an extra four rounds himself, but also was principally responsible for finding substitutes for the missing men.

The first event was a six-round contest between James and Hughes, both of H.M.S. *Dido*, who gave a somewhat amusing, if unscientific, exhibition. Next McAuliffe himself showed to much advantage in an American axe-swinging display, which was really surprising. Slavin then took the ring against W. S. Bailey. Slavin, who has been anything but well lately, was a little short in the wind. Mr. Bailey, too, has been a sufferer from climatic effects. Nevertheless a capital bout was witnessed, and the local man stood up manfully to his considerably taller opponent. The finish of the first half of the programme was a five-round exhibition between McAuliffe and Pennington (H. M. S. *Dido*). Pennington, who looks quite a boy, was quick enough, but of course could be no match for his well-known antagonist. A seemingly light blow in the fourth round dropped him; there was no unnecessary strength, but Pennington was too giddy to go on.

After an interval of ten minutes, it was announced that Mr. Bailey had not had enough and would put on the gloves for four rounds against McAuliffe, news which was received with applause. The local amateur proceeded to give an excellent account of himself, and the first two rounds were as exciting as anything in the course of the entertainment. Rounds 3 and 4 were quieter, but a "gentle" blow from McAuliffe nevertheless touched up Bailey's eye. He continued to smile, however, and went through to the end in surprising style. He was generally complimented on his display. The six-round contest which formed the next item of the programme was between D. Allen and H. Rogers, both of the *Dido* and both near the 8 stone 6 lbs. mark. Allen was more substantially built and made most of the points in the two early rounds. Later Rogers proved himself smart, and the verdict was a draw. The final event was an exhibition of boxing between McAuliffe and Slavin, curtailed to six-rounds owing to the late hour. This was well worth seeing. McAuliffe's length of reach and splendid footwork were well matched against Slavin's extra inches. The spectators were sorry not to see a few more rounds, but they could not complain that they had not had

their money's worth. At the end McAuliffe came forward and issued a challenge to any five men from the Army, Navy, and Torpedo-Depot to stand up to him, he undertaking to knock each out in six rounds or forfeit \$50 to each, provided they guaranteed to appear in the ring by depositing \$20. With this and "God Save the King" an interesting performance came an end.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.**ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.**

The annual general meeting of the members of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held on Monday evening, the 11th inst. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith presiding.

The CHAIRMAN, in submitting the report and statement of accounts for the past year, said they would observe that, as in many years past, the accounts only included items of expenditure and receipt within fixed dates, and did not purport to be a balance sheet showing the actual financial position of the Club as regarded liabilities and assets. Referring to the item \$854.70 for tiffin, refreshments, etc., he said that amount was not attributable to tiffin alone, but included refreshments on account of the band, umpires, ladies, and non-playing members who consumed tea and cake on Saturday afternoons. (Laughter.) The balance was made up of \$65.15 on account of bills sent in by Messrs. Calbeok, Macgregor & Co. which ought really to be debited to the Racquet Court account. Coming to the erection of the railing round the cricket ground, the Chairman said that presumably the object was to keep the ground in a better state of repair, and he appealed not only to the members of the Cricket Club but to all members of the sporting community of Hongkong to aid in this matter. Dealing with the question of the Championship, he said that Mr. Pinckney, having won it for the third time in succession, was now the possessor of the Challenge Cup, and as the Cup was presented the Committee would be only too glad if a member would present the Club with another Challenge Cup to be competed for on the same terms. After referring to the receipts and expenditure in connection with the Racquet Court, the Chairman said the events of last cricket season were doubtless well within memory. It had not been what could be called a brilliant season, but it had been a successful one, and the interest in cricket had been well maintained. Most of the games, too, had been fairly well contested, and although there was not much new blood on the civilian side, they had made a good show. Mr. F. Maitland headed the batting averages and Mr. D. W. Salter the bowling averages. The loss sustained by the Club through Mr. Salter being transferred to Goport was a very serious one, and the only thing they could hope for was that some genius would arise in their midst who would more than replace him. They were expecting some guests to Hongkong to play not only cricket but tennis, golf, and, the Chairman supposed, other things if the gentlemen of Hongkong were willing to take them on and the visitors were prepared to respond. He hoped therefore that the meeting would approve of the action of the Committee in having sent invitations to Shanghai and Singapore to visit Hongkong. (Applause) Later, he would be in a position to tell them something about the arrangements.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. Justice WISE, the report and accounts were adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS.

The election of office bearers and a committee then took place, with the result that last year's members were re-elected as follows:—Mr. T. Sercombe Smith (Chairman), Mr. E. H. Hinds (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. P. A. Cox (Hon. Secretary), Mr. F. Maitland, Captain E. G. Waymouth, B.A., Major P. S. Dyson, A.P.D., Mr. H. Pinckney, Dr. Atkinson, and Commander H. Orpen, R.N. (Members of Committee).

THE INTERPORT FESTIVAL.

In connection with the forthcoming interport festival, it was decided, for the object of entertaining the guests, to open a subscription list, and if necessary to draw upon the funds of the Club to an extent not exceeding \$1,500.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.**CAPTAIN'S CUP AND SILVER MEDAL FOR SEPTEMBER.**

The following were the only scores handed in:—

CAPTAIN'S CUP.

Mr. J. H. T. McMurtrie	78	0	78
Mr. E. J. Grist	85	6	79
Mr. T. S. Forrest	84	2	86
Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart	103	16	87
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie	89	1	88

10 entries.

POOL.

Mr. J. H. T. McMurtrie	78	0	78
Mr. E. J. Grist	95	6	79
Mr. T. S. Forrest	84	2	86
Mr. C. M. G. Burnie	89	1	88

7 entries.

CONSULAR REPORTS.**NEWCHWANG.**

Mr. Consul Fulford, who is responsible for the report on the trade of Newchwang in 1900, points out that the trade suffered severely from the anti-foreign rising of the Chinese in the year 1900. All forecasts were entirely overthrown, and comparison with the figures of other years seems to serve no purpose.

Under the conditions of local trade, which looks chiefly to Shanghai and not to foreign countries as its source of supply, to ascertain the origin of imports is impossible.

An unusual feature in the trade was the large amount of goods both foreign and native re-exported. During the September quarter, when matters were at their worst, there was more business done in re-exports than in imports, the native merchants hastening to put as much of their property as possible out of harm's way.

The figures for shipping do not show as much falling off as those for trade. In addition to the ships included in the return there were a good many vessels which arrived as transports for Russian troops and stores. The British total was augmented by several ships formerly under the Chinese flag, which were transferred to British ownerships on the outbreak of hostilities.

There was naturally an exodus of railway coolies when work ceased, and this port was glad to see the departure of the few thousand employed on the Chinese railway, for they were a menace to the peace of the place as soon as their work and wages were stopped. When operations were suspended in the middle of June, the Chinese railway was running daily trains from here to Shanhaikwan. The earthworks on the Hain Min Ting extension were nearing that town. The line was not much damaged by the Boxers. In fact, trains were kept running by the Chinese between Shanhaikwan and Chin Chou all through the trouble, and the Russians on working their way along the line in October found it in good order. Between Chin Chou and Newchwang two large temporary bridges had gone, and a short portion of the line had been torn up, but it is expected now (April, 1901) that the Russians will soon be able to run trains through to this port.

The Russo-Chinese line was running trains from Port Arthur to Tieh Ling, some forty miles north of Moukden. This line was more damaged but more quickly repaired for military purposes. It is being rapidly pushed forward. Construction trains can now go to Kai Yuan, 25 miles north of Tieh Ling. Work is also going on from Harbin, near Hulan on the Sungari River, and the ends will meet this summer.

Despite the troublous times a new feature was introduced into the trade of the port during the year. The Newchwang Steam Ferry Tug and Lighter Company commenced work with one small tug, the s.s. *Gulker* and three lighters. The want of such facilities for dealing with cargo in this harbour, where wharfage accommodation is limited, has long been felt. In default of much local work last autumn, the tug and lighters were chartered by the British Transport Officer for work at Shanhaikwan, where a large amount of stores for the foreign troops had to be hastily landed at the end of the season.

HONGKONG.

There left by the *Yarra* on the 11th inst. for France M. L. G. Le Roux, Consul-General for France at this port, with Madame Le Roux and their two children.

Seven police constables have been temporarily transferred to the Gaol Department. Should they like the work and give satisfaction, we understand that they will be permanently transferred.

We learn that a Chinaman stabbed a woman on a boat at Yaumati. The victim, in order to escape a second assault, jumped over the side of the boat and was drowned, it is said. We were unable to discover further particulars, as the police have not yet finished their enquiry.

The appeal against the decision in the action for breach of warranty and authority brought by Luk Lai Cho, merchant, 32, Bonham Strand, against Messrs. Kighorn and Macdonald marine engineers, Beaconsfield Arcade, in which judgment was given for the plaintiff, with costs, will be heard on 16th inst. at the Supreme Court.

Telegraphic information was received by the Hongkong Jockey Club on the 10th inst. from Singapore that a consignment of Australian waler griffins ordered for the Club, through Mr. Abrams of Singapore, had arrived at that port. They may be expected in Hongkong therefore within the next ten or twelve days. The animals number between 70 and 80.

A Chinese woman not a hundred miles from Hongkong lost some clothing a few days ago, and intuition or superstition caused her to consult a chicken, to help her to recover the stolen clothes. The fowl, unused to such distinction, got frightened and escaped into the next cubicle. The devout woman followed, and while looking for her fowl under the bed, found her missing clothes.

A fire occurred in a tailor's shop in Upper Lascar Row between 11 and 12 p.m. on Tuesday inst., and did damage to the extent of about \$500. The premises, strange to say, were not insured. The capsizing of a kerosene lamp is said to be the cause of the outbreak. The Fire Brigade, under Acting Deputy Superintendent Mackie, attended, and prevented the flames from spreading. The second and third floors were gutted, however, before the fire was extinguished.

The following returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st August, 1901, are certified by the managers of the respective Banks:—

Banks.	Average Amount.	Specie in Reserve.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	2,925,822	1,600,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	8,128,757	5,000,000
National Bank of China, Limited	147,568	150,000

Total.....\$11,500,145 6,750,000

The British transport *Nerava*, which has arrived at this port from Shanghai, had on board the officers and men of the 2nd Rajputs, the regiment that is to relieve the 3rd Madras, who sailed on the 11th inst. for Singapore to augment the garrison there. The officers of the 2nd Rajputs are:—Lieut.-Col. C. W. Harris, Major H. L. Dodgson, Captains C. Hamilton, F. A. Smith, F. P. S. Dunford, and J. Pilkington (Postal Department), Lieutenants A. Le F. Smith, R. J. Cumming, G. W. Ross, and C. Hudson (I. M. S.), and Second Lieutenants Hon. A. C. Murray and A. H. McCleverty. There are 656 non-commissioned officers and men.

A most audacious robbery took place early on the 7th inst. in the office of this paper. At about 2.30 a.m., one of the workmen saw a man passing through the general office carrying a ream of paper which he had apparently stolen from the store-room. He gave the alarm and the workmen on duty left the machines called to the watchman patrolling outside of the premises and gave chase to the thief. The latter escaped in the darkness, dropping the ream of paper—which weighed 72 lbs. In the morning it was found that the thieves had entered from the back premises, passed through the general office, scaled a partition thirteen feet high, stolen about \$100 worth of paper, and had carried it through the streets under the nose of the police, who are now investigating.

The Rev. G. J. Williams, pastor of the Union Church, has resigned his post through ill-health. He will remain until a successor is chosen.

A telegram, dated Singapore, 6th September, is published in the *Gazette*, to the following effect:—"Hongkong released from quarantine; inspection continues."

The Indian temple at Happy Valley, called the Siri Goru Singh Sabah, is fast assuming shape, and of the two stories which it will consist of one is almost completed.

H.M.S. *Isis* came out of dock on the 11th. She has been repainted, and in her new coat of black above and greyish white below, with black funnels, looks quite a different vessel.

During the week ending the 7th September, the City Hall Library and Museum were visited by 318 non-Chinese and 79 Chinese, and 72 non-Chinese and 1,957 Chinese respectively.

We call our readers' attention to the special sale at the Italian Convent from the 23rd to the 28th inst., on behalf of the numerous orphans who are cared for by this charitable institution. The Italian Convent should not appeal in vain, for its work is eminently deserving of support.

The *Gazette* contains notifications of the appointments of Mr. F. J. Badeley to be Acting Captain Superintendent of Police, Acting Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, and Acting Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, and Inspector A. Mackie to be Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police and Acting Assistant Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, both during the absence on leave of the Hon. F. H. May.

A leading article in *O'Posit* of the 7th inst. takes up the accusation brought by the Hon. F. H. May against Portuguese clerks of being as a class careless, inaccurate, and inclined to idleness. Our Portuguese contemporary remonstrates with this biased expression of opinion and appeals to the Acting Postmaster General's report. The publication of Mr. May's remark in the *Government Gazette* makes the offence worse, and insults the whole Portuguese community. *O'Posit* hopes that Mr. May will repent on his journey home.

E. A. Horwitz, a clerk in the employ of the Hongkong Ice Co., after embezzling about \$600 of the Company's money, is supposed to have gone to Shanghai. Besides the amount embezzled, there are a score, more or less, of friends mourning his absence who would be glad of his return or better still the return of the various sums he owes them. Mr. Mee Cheung, the photographer, is especially anxious to see him again. Horwitz had a diamond ring, which he pawned for \$200; then taking the pawn ticket to Mr. Mee Cheung, to whom he already owed \$100, he sold him the ticket for another \$100. A few days after, in fact, while on his way to the steamer which took him away, he called on Mr. Mee Cheung, and finding the latter had redeemed the ring, told him that he had an engagement with some lady friends for the evening, and asked him to lend him the ring, promising to return it the next day. Mr. Mee Cheung complied with the request, and that is the last he saw of either his friend or the ring.

The Chinaman appears to be getting slightly out of hand again, and the result is seen in the number of robberies, armed and otherwise, that have taken place recently. Among the latest is a case of housebreaking, which occurred at the Peak one night last week, the victim being Mrs. Retallick, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Retallick, Hongkong Regiment, who is at present in Tientsin. The robbery was committed on the night of the military tattoo, when Mrs. Retallick dined out. On returning home she found that her place had been practically stripped of all it contained, money, jewelry and clothing being missing. The police, for a reason best known to themselves, kept the fact of the robbery a secret, and we were consequently unable to record it. In acting as they did the police may have been animated by professional motives, but it seems on the face of it to be a return to their old churlishness.—The head boy disappeared the same night and has never been seen or heard of since. He is believed to be the thief. The chances of catching him now are remote, as it is safe to assume that he has made his way to Canton or some other part of Chinese territory. His booty is valued at \$1,000, and is principally made up of jewelry.

A prayer was said in St. John's Cathedral and the Union Church on the 8th inst. for the recovery of President McKinley.

Messrs. Lamke and Rogge informed us on Thursday that they had received a telegram from Messrs. W. G. Hale & Co., of Saigon, that quarantine at that port against vessels arriving from Hongkong has been reduced to one day's observation, passengers prohibited.

During the week which ended at noon yesterday 11 fresh cases of plague, with 11 deaths (Chinese), were reported. The total for the week ending the 7th September was:—6 cases (3 in Victoria), 6 deaths. No other cases of communicable disease were reported in the Colony during the week.

A man who is said to have the biggest face in the world graced the Magistracy verandah with his presence on the 10th inst. He was a Chinese, and, while not especially tall or broad, had a face at least four times the ordinary size even of a large man's face. The peculiarity, however, is that while his face is so enormous his head is of normal size, giving him the appearance of wearing a large mask.

The burglary season is evidently at its height now in Hongkong. On Thursday morning Dr. G. Harston, who is temporarily stopping at a friend's house in Queen's Gardens, suffered a serious loss. He was unable to retire to rest until 5 a.m., and between this hour and 7 the robbery occurred, while Dr. Harston was asleep. The thief secured a gold presentation watch, a silver cigarette-case, pencil, etc., and some loose cash, amounting altogether to about \$100. There is at present no clue, but the police have the case in hand.

A Filipino aged 33, a musician, residing in Queen's Road East, staggered into the Central Station charge-room on the 10th inst., his hands pressed to his left side, and told Inspector McNab that he had been stabbed. His shirt at the side indicated was saturated in blood. He told the inspector after much questioning that he was at a house in Upper Albert Road, when a young lady stabbed him with a pocket-knife. He failed, however, to give particulars or any reason to account for the stabbing. He was taken in a chair to the Civil Hospital to have his wound examined. It subsequently was stated that the knife had been used in self-defence, the musician's attentions having been decidedly too pressing.—The young Spanish woman who was stabbed by a Filipino in a house in Upper Albert Road on the 9th inst. was stabbed three times in the abdomen, but only one of the wounds is serious. The weapon used was an ordinary pocket knife, with a blade about two inches long. On Thursday she was visited at the Government Civil Hospital by a representative of the police, and her depositions were taken. Her assailant is also in the Civil Hospital and is recovering from the effects of the superficial wound in the side.

H.M.S. *Dido* left the harbour on the 8th inst. for Weihaiwei.

The French cruiser *Guichen* arrived the 10th inst. at 1 p.m. from Nagasaki, and the British transport *Nerava* from Shanghai.

The British storeship *Humber* arrived from Woosung on Thursday morning.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieutenant W. B. Hulke, Lincolnshire Regiment, is granted the local rank of Captain whilst employed with the Chinese Regiment.

H.B.M. Consul at Amoy has notified the local authorities that the port is now free from plague and that clean bills of health are being issued there.

A painful accident is reported from Tientsin on the last day of August. A box of friction tubes exploded while being handled by Mr. Bauld, the representative of Messrs. Vickers, Maxim & Co., Ltd. He was burnt on the face and hands, and was taken to the Victoria Hospital.

Heng Shou (Manchu) has been appointed Deputy Assistant Military Governor of Liang-chou, in Kansu province. This is a very important military post, as it guards the approaches leading from Chinese Turkestan on the West and Mongolia on the North, into Kansu province. It is considered the second line of defence against invasion from the west and north.

A Brazilian arrived at Tokyo a short while ago for the purpose of engaging Japanese labourers. For a time the Brazilian Government maintained a Consul at Kobe with the object, it was supposed, of encouraging the emigration of labourers to Brazil, but the result of these efforts appears to have been very small. Whether the present scheme will be more successful remains to be seen.

It is reported from Peking that, owing to the delay of the Court in returning to the Capital, there will be no Palace examinations held this year for the Chinshih (Doctor) and Hanlin degrees; but that the M.A. or Chüjen examinations will be held at K'iaifengfu this year in the city examination halls. Apropos of the decree abolishing the *Wenchang*, the *N.C. Daily News* says that there is reported to be much discontent and indignation amongst the great majority of officials, especially in the North, who also hold literary degrees, such as Hanlins, Chinshih, etc., at this apparent concession to reform and force of circumstances by the Government, and a protest signed by nearly 500 Hanlins, Chinshih, and Chüjen, amongst whom are such men as the notorious Lu Chuanlin, Ch'en K'uei-lung, etc., has been sent to Hsian against the abolition.

The preliminary meeting of a foreign committee to co-operate with the Chinese committee in taking measures for the relief of the destitution caused by the floods in the Yangtze Valley was held on the 3rd inst. at the British Consulate-General, Shanghai. The British, U.S. and French Consuls-General, besides other influential residents, were present. Very little was known by those present as to the actual condition of the people rendered destitute by the floods. It was decided before doing anything further to obtain reports from the consuls of the different nationalities at the Yangtze ports, the commanders of the men-of-war and the various missionaries as to the extent of the devastation caused. Suggestions were made that if the public be called upon for subscriptions that the money should not be distributed among the sufferers, but work found for them in the repairing of the dykes, etc. It was finally decided that should anything be done, the Chinese and the foreigners should act together in the matter.

An amusing and rather exciting story comes to us from Canton. It appears that certain young Britons, at present resident in that city, went up river on an excursion, taking with them shot-guns and revolvers in case there should be anything to shoot. Sport seems to have been scarce, for they whiled away the time by throwing some empty bottles into the water and taking shots at them. Suddenly the sportsmen were surprised by the sound of a Nordenfeldt gun and found a Chinese junk-gunboat was making target practice at them. They hurried toward the vessel, at what would have been imminent risk of their lives with most other marksmen behind the Nordenfeldt. Succeeding in boarding the gunboat, they complained to the captain. He at once produced a very old jingal, obviously not used for years, as the weapon used against them, and assured them that he had taken them for pirates. The incident is now closed, and international complications are not expected. The captain of the gunboat is said to have been degraded twice already for excessive zeal.

A Japanese named Nakamura Naokichi, aged 37, a native of Toyohashi, Mikawa, set out on a round-the-world trip on the 16th ult. He obtained a certificate from the mayor of his native place and also a health certificate from the President of the Toyohashi Hospital. He first ascended Mount Fuji and obtained the seal of the shrine on the summit of the mountain. He then went on to Nagoya, and arrived at Osaka on the 30th ult. His programme is to go to Fusan, via Kobe, Shimonoseki and Nagasaki, from there to Seoul, then down to Chemulpo, on to Taku, Tientsin and Peking. Coming back to Taku, he will visit Shanghai and Hongkong, and so continue westward. Nakamura has been abroad before. In 1887 he went to America and walked along the Pacific coast. He returned to Japan in 1893 and afterwards proceeded to Canada and Hawaii in 1894, returning in 1899. He has not fixed any time limit to his present journey, and will earn his travelling expenses by working as he goes along.

A Newchwang telegram of the 30th August reported a case of plague at that port.

The Third Sea Battalion at Kiaoohau has been formed into a mounted infantry battalion. Captain F. G. Poole, East Yorkshire Regiment, has been appointed a Railway Staff Officer, China Field Force.

Mr. E. H. Barrows, Registrar and Chief Clerk of H. M. Supreme Court at Shanghai, will not return to that port. It is said that the post has been applied for by a son of Admiral Douglas, R.N.

According to the *Comercio* of Manila, Nicolas Herrero, the assassin of Police Captain Lara, has been sentenced to death, but the reviewing authorities commuted the sentence to ten years' hard labour. Captain Lara at the time of his death was the best and most energetic police official on the force and a terror to rogues and insurgents. Herrero was supposed to have been his intimate friend. It was said at the time the assassination was instigated by the insurgent leaders who feared him.

The death is reported from Shanghai of Captain A. M. Bisbee, whose name is very familiar here. The late Harbour Master of Shanghai was born at Plymton, Plymouth Co., Mass., on the 22nd October, 1841. He gained his command at a very early age. In 1868, at the personal invitation of the Inspector-General, he joined the Imperial Maritime Customs as Divisional Inspector at Foochow. In 1877 he was transferred as Divisional Inspector to Shanghai and in 1888 under a new organization of the Marine Department he was appointed Coast Inspector. At one period he was in charge of the Engineering department and personally conducted the erection of more than one lighthouse. His latter career as Coast Inspector and Harbour Master is well known. During its course he frequently acted as marine surveyor, president of Courts of Enquiry, and acted as the assessor in the *Kingshing-Grosmont* case and many others, was Chinese delegate at the Washington Maritime Conference in 1889. Civil Rank of the third class and the Double Dragon, third division, first class, were conferred on him by the Chinese Government on the 3rd September, 1895.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1900-1	1899-00
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	16,442,591	17,908,375
Kobe	—	—
Hiogo	9,639,385	10,328,281
	26,081,976	28,236,656

SILK.

CANTON, 31st August.—Tussles.—No settlements are reported. Re-reels.—In sympathy with the improved demand for Short-reel Filatures, offers in this class have been rather more inquired for, and these have led to a few sales at \$600 to \$585 for Nos. 1 and 2. Latterly, a sale of No. 1 is reported at \$610. Filatures.—Have continued in good enquiry, but owing to the high prices now asked, business has fallen a shade quieter during the second part of the fortnight. The comparative lightness of stock, however, enables holders to maintain their rates, and the general tone of the market is very firm. Short-reels.—A very active demand has sprung up in high grades for America resulting in the settlement of 500 to 600 bales. The stocks of these Silks being limited, values have rapidly advanced. At the close, there are no sellers even at these prices. Business has also been done in 3rd class Silks on the basis of \$585 for 18/22 drs. Waste.—Steam Waste has advanced under the influence of an active demand for Europe, which the present reduced stock here is inadequate to meet. Sales of Extra Selected quality have been made up to \$105, and some holders are now asking \$110. In other sorts there is nothing to report.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1900-1901	1899-00
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	3,873	2,548
Yokohama	35,148	34,734
	39,021	37,282

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1900-1901	1899-00
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	17,003	17,869
Yokohama	31,440	21,413
	48,351	39,282

CAMPBOR

HONGKONG, 13th September.—No arrivals.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 13th September.—There is great demand for Sugar in consequence of the approach of the Mid-Autumn festival and the prices are going upward. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White.....	\$8.60 to \$8.65 pcl.
do. " 2, White.....	7.70 to 7.75 "
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown ...	6.00 to 6.05 "
do. " 2, Brown ...	5.85 to 5.90 "
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	8.45 to 8.50 "
do. " 1, White.....	7.60 to 7.65 "
Swatow, No. 1, Brown ...	5.85 to 5.90 "
do. " 2, Brown ...	5.70 to 5.75 "
Foochow Sugar Candy	12.45 to 12.50 "
Shekloong "	10.90 to 10.95 "

RICE.

HONGKONG, 13th September.—The upward tendency continues, market being brisk. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	\$2.70 to 2.75
" Round, Good quality	3.90 to 3.95
" Long	4.15 to 4.20
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2	2.75 to 2.80
" Garden, " No. 1	3.55 to 3.58
" White.....	4.20 to 4.25
" Fine Cargo	4.38 to 4.42

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Imp-rial German Mail steamer *Konig Albert*, sailed on the 22nd August. For Aden:—75 cases cassia, 15 bundles cassia, 1 case curios, 1 case silkpiecgoods, 1 case copperware. For Suez:—30 cases punjom silk. For Odessa:—200 rolls mats. For Trieste:—200 bales waste silk. For Naples:—1 case curios. For Genoa:—956 bales waste silk, 412 bales raw silk, 63 pkgs. canes, 10 cases staranised oil, 1 box silk-piecgoods. For Valencia:—500 boxes cassia. For New York:—100 cases essentail oil. For Antwerp:—200 case cassia, 59 bales rattancore, 50 cases tea, 15 cases camphorwoodtrunks, 6 rolls matting, 5 cases Chinaware. For Antwerp and/or Hamburg and/or London:—75 bales cassiabudstems, 50 cases bristles. For Amsterdam:—100 cases preserves, 5 cases sundries. For Rotterdam:—100 boxes cassia, 4 bales matting. For Amsterdam and/or Rotterdam:—14 bales rattancore, 3 cases sundries. For London:—50 boxes bristles, 4 boxes silk, 2 rolls matting. For Bremen:—60 rolls matting, 28 empty cylinders. For Bremerhaven:—4 cases Chinaware, 3 cases sundries. For Hamburg:—141 bales rattancore, 115 cases palmleaffans, 106 bales canes, 60 rolls matting, 40 bales feathers, 35 boxes bristles, 5 cases vermillion. For Hamburg and/or London:—20 cases essential oil.

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 13th September.—Superior staples were in demand at slightly reduced rates, closing weak. Stock, about 4,000 bales.

Bombay,	18.50 to 20.00 piculs
Bengal (New), Rangoon,	20.00 to 23.00 "
and Dacca,	20.00 to 23.00 "
Shanghai and Japanese,	23.00 to 24.50 "
Tungchow and Ningpo,	23.00 to 24.50 "
Sale: 1,200 bales.	

YARN.

Mr. P. Eduljee says in his Report, dated Hongkong, 13th September.—Another brisk fortnight has been experienced, and a further improvement of 50 cents to \$1½ per bale has been established in approved spinnings which are very scarce and on which holders are still asking an advance on present quotations. Demand has continued to run on special chops of No. 10s. and 20s., while other tickets coming under the category of "good to best," but in little or no enquiry are passed over for lower prices. Common threads are almost neglected. Comparatively little has been done in spot goods, as the quality on offer is too low for requirements, the majority of sales reported being in goods "to arrive" from neighbouring markets and Bombay. Considerable orders have been booked for favourite spinnings for delivery within two to three months, and at the

close we hear that further business is pending, but doubts are expressed as to the practicability of limits, they being cast very low. The market closes quiet but steady.

Local Mill products are firmer all round and sales of about 1,000 bales No. 10s. have been effected at \$91½, prices showing an advance of fully one dollar per bale. The demand for forward delivery is keen and some large contracts extending to the end of the year have been entered into.

Japanese Spinings.—Business has been entirely confined amongst the natives on the basis of \$1½ to \$108 for No. 16s. and \$108 to \$113 for No. 20s. The market is bare of stocks and new importations are impracticable in the face of unfavourable exchange and high prices ruling in Japan, and as a consequence Bombay No. 20s. are in growing request at increasing prices.

Raw Cotton.—The market for Indian descriptions has been quiet and business continues to drag. There is little or no buying by exporters, as Japan seems to be unresponsive and our local Mill would appear to be entirely out of the market. The total settlements of the interval amount to 1,630 bales at from \$19½ to \$23, with an estimated stock of about 4,500 bales. There has been nothing doing in China Cotton: new season's importations are not expected to arrive before the second week in October. Quotations are Bengal \$18 to \$23 and China \$23 to \$26.

Exchange on India closes to-day at Rs. 145 for T/T and Rs. 145½ for Post, 73 on Shanghai and 5½ per cent. premium on Yokohama.

The undernoted business in imported and local spinings is reported from Shanghai during the fortnight ending 8th instant, viz:—

Indian.—Total sales 8,192 bales, comprising 100 bales No. 6s., 4,913 bales No. 10s., 440 bales No. 12s., 725 bales No. 16s. and 2,014 bales No. 20s., prices showing an advance of half a Tael and market closing steady. The stock was estimated at 41,000 bales.

Japanese.—Have been very strong, about 2,500 changing hands at Tls. 80 to 82½ for No. 16s. and Tls. 83 to 84½ for No. 20s., prices showing an improvement of 1 to 2 Taels and market closing firm.

Local.—Market firm with good enquiry, total settlements amounting to 2,000 bales on the basis of Tls. 70 to 72 for No. 10s., Tls. 75 to 77½ for No. 14s., and Tls. 78½ to 80 for No. 16s.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 13th September.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS.—*Bombay Yarn:* 2,150 bales No. 10 at \$86 to \$94, 1,100 bales No. 12 at \$89 to \$93 to arrive, 400 bales No. 16 at \$96 to \$105, 2,000 bales No. 20 at \$100 to \$113.50. *Grey Shirtings:* 500 pieces 10 lbs. Red Flower at \$3.85, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Green Flower at \$3.55, *White Shirtings:* 500 pieces K 200 at \$6.30. *Turkey Reds:* 500 pieces 1½ lbs. Fisherman at \$1.56, 500 pieces 1½ lbs. Mandarin at \$1.55. *Black Velveteens:* 120 pieces Bee Live at \$0.21, 150 pieces Bee Live at \$0.27.

COTTON YARN.— per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s. \$75.00 to \$114.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24, 114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24, 120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32, 136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42, 155.00 to 170.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.— per piece
Grey Shirtings—6 lbs. 2.10 to 2.15
7 lbs. 2.20 to 2.30
8.4 lbs. 2.80 to 3.40
9 to 10 lbs. 3.45 to 4.55
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. 2.35 to 2.60
58 to 60 " 3.05 to 4.00
64 to 66 " 4.05 to 5.60
Fine " 5.15 to 7.45
Book-folds 4.15 to 6.15
Victoria Lawns—12 yards. 0.73 to 1.20
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ordly. 1.00 to 1.80
7lbs. (32 ") " 1.85 to 2.15
6lbs. (32 ") Mexs. 1.82½ to 2.02½
7lbs. (32 ") " 2.72½ to 3.20
8 to 8.4 oz. (36 in.) 2.80 to 3.40
Drills, English—40 yds., 14 to 16 lbs. 4.00 to 6.80

FANCY COTTONS.—
Turkey-Red Shirtings—14 to 18 lbs. 1.55 to 5.00

Brocades—Dyed " to "
Chintzes—Assorted " 0.06½ to 0.17
Velvets—Black, 22 in. 0.22½ to 0.60
Velveteens—18 in. 0.20 to 0.22½

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.36 to 2.50
WOOLENS.— per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chopas 0.80 to 1.50
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths 1.25 to 2.50

	per piece	
Long Ells—Scarlet.....	6.40 to 10.00	
Assorted.....	6.50 to 10.10	
Camlets—Assorted.....	12.50 to 32.00	
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches		
Assorted.....	8.00 to 20.00	
Orleans—Plain.....	8.50 to 10.00	
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs.	4.00 to 18.00	per pair
METALS.—		per picul
Iron—Nail Rod.....	4.35 to —	
Square Flat Round Bar (Eng.)	4.25 to —	
Swedish Bar.....	7.10 to —	
Small Round Rod.....	4.70 to —	
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.	5.40 to —	
Wire 15 25.....	8.50 to —	
Old Wire Rope.....	3.25 to —	
Lead, L. B. & Co. and Hole Chop	8.75 to —	
Australian.....	7.50 to —	
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14 20 oz.	40.00 to —	
Vivian's 14 20 oz.	40.00 to —	
Elliot's 14 20 oz.	39.00 to —	
Composition Nails.....	60.00 to —	
Japan Copper, Slabs.....	11.00 to —	
Tin.....	69.50 to —	
		per box.
Tin-Plates.....	8.10 to —	
		per cwt. case
Steel ½ to ¾.....	6.50 to —	
New Chops 14 20 oz. —	to —	

SHARE REPORT.

HONGKONG, 13th September.—A very quiet market has been experienced during the past week, and with the exception of the decline and erratic nature of the business done in Douglasses, there are no special features to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been placed at the slightly reduced rate of \$600, and are wanted. The London rate has advanced to £61. 7s. 6d. Nationals continue in request at \$28.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions are steady at \$340, at which a few shares are obtainable. China Traders are on offer at \$60. Yangtses and Cantons are offering at quotations.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires are offering at \$342½. China Fires are in some request at \$81.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have sold and are obtainable at \$34½. Indo-Chinas are on offer at \$135. China-Manilas are weak with sellers at \$62. Douglasses, under the influence of rumours of a small dividend fell rapidly to \$4½, but have since recovered somewhat, and are now wanted at \$45½, with no shares to be had under \$46. Star Ferries are firm at \$24½ (old) \$9½ (new). Shell Transports and China Mutuals are unchanged, and without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have sold at \$136 for the September settlement, and are on offer. Luzons continue on offer at \$36.

MINING.—Punjoms have declined to \$5 with sellers. Jelebus are in demand at \$4. Rauba have been placed at \$12½, and are now offering at \$13.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been placed to a moderate extent at \$275 cash, and for the settlement, and a few shares are still obtainable. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have sold at \$98 and \$99 and are wanted. New Amoy Docks are quiet at \$25.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have sold at \$191, \$190 and \$189½ cash, but are now firmer with buyers at \$190. Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$81. West Points can be placed at \$52. Hongkong Hotels have sold and have buyers at \$127. Oriente Hotels have buyers at \$55, at which rate business is reported. Humphreys Estates have sold and are in demand at \$13½.

COTTON MILLS.—Internationals have declined to Tls. 32½, and Yahoongs to Tls. 10. Hongkong Cottons are wanted at \$11½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have sold and are to be had at \$21. A. S. Watsons have declined to \$15½, at which rate there are shares offering. Electrics are wanted at \$12½ (old) and \$6½ (new). Ropes are quiet at \$172½. Ice continues in request at \$183. Tramways are wanted at \$275. United Asbestos have buyers at \$10. Dairy Farms are still in request at \$8. China Providents have sold and have further buyers at \$9½. Watkins are obtainable at \$10. Alhambra Cigars have further declined to \$1,000 with sellers.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	{ 800, sales & buys. L'don, £61.7s.6d.
China & Japan, ordy.	£4	15s.
Do. deferred	£1	25. 5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares.....	£8	\$28, buyers
B. Shares.....	£8	\$28, buyers
Foun. Shares...	£1	\$15, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A....	£1	\$1.10.
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$20.
China-Borneo Co., Ltd	\$15	\$38.
China Light & Power }		
Co., Ltd.	\$20	\$20.
China Prov. L. & M....	\$10	\$9½, sales
China Sugar.....	\$100	\$136, sellers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited...	\$500	\$1,000, sellers
Philippine Tobacco }		
Invest. Co., Ltd.)	\$50	\$50.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 40.
International.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 32½.
Laou Kung Mow.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 40.
Soychee.....	Tls. 500	Tls. 300.
Yahloong.....	Tls. 100	Tls. 10.
Hongkong.....	\$100	\$11½, buyers
Dairy Farm.....	86	\$8, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	\$25	\$55, sellers
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$21.
H. & C. Bakery.....	\$50	\$50.
Hongkong & C. Gas...	£10	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric }		
H. H. L. Tramways.....	\$100	\$12½, buyers
Hk. Steam Water }		
boat Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$6½, buyers
Hongkong Hotel.....	\$50	\$127, buyers
Hongkong Ice.....	\$25	\$183, buyers
H. & K. Wharf & G....	\$50	\$90, buyers
Hongkong Rope.....	\$50	\$172½.
H. & W. Dock.....	\$50	\$275, sellers
Insurance—		
Canton.....	\$50	\$170, sellers
China Fire.....	\$20	\$81, buyers
China Traders'.....	\$25	\$60, sellers
Hongkong Fire.....	\$50	\$342½, sellers
North China.....	£25	Tls. 192½.
Strait.....	\$20	nominal.
Union.....	\$50	\$340, sellers
Yangtze.....	\$90	\$122½, sellers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv....	\$100	\$190, buyers
Humphreys Estate....	\$10	\$131, buyers
Kowloon Land & B....	\$30	\$31, buyers
West Point Building	\$50	\$52, buyers
Luzon Sugar.....	\$100	\$36, sellers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal.
Mining—		
Charbonnages.....	Fcs. 250	\$325.
Jelebu.....	\$5	\$4, buyers
Queen's Mines, Ltd....	25c.	4 cents
Oliver's Mines, A....	\$5	nominal.
Do. B....	\$4½	nominal.
Punjom.....	\$9	\$5, sellers
Do. Performance...	\$1	\$11.
Raub.....	18	\$13, sellers
New Amoy Dock.....	\$6½	\$25.
Oriente Hotel, Manila	\$5½	\$55, sales
Powell, Ltd.....	\$10	\$10, nominal
Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.	\$50	\$50, nominal
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila...	\$50	\$62, sellers
China Mutual Prof.	£10	£12.
China Ordinary.....	£10	£12.
Do.....	£5	£7.
Douglas Steamship	\$50	\$48, sellers
H. Canton and M....	\$15	\$24½, sales & sellers
Indo-China S. N.	£10	\$135, sellers
Shel. Transport and }		
Trading Co.	£1	£2. 12s. 6d., sellers
Star Ferry.....	\$10	{ \$24½, buyers { \$9½, buyers
Tehran Planting Co...	\$3	\$1.
United Abasco.....	\$4	\$10, buyers
Do.....	\$10	\$15.
Universal Trading }		
Co., Ltd.	\$5	\$10½, buyers
Wanchai Warehouse...	\$37½	nominal.
Watkins, Ltd.....	\$10	\$10, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$15½, sellers

VERNON & SMYTH, brokers.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 13th September.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer.....1/11½
Bank Bills, on demand.....1/11½

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1 11 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/11 1/2
ON PARIS.	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.45
Credits, 4 months' sight	2.48
ON GERMANY.—On demand	
Bank Bills, on demand	1.98 1/2
ON NEW YORK.	
Bank Bills, on demand	47 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	48
ON BOMBAY.	
Telegraphic Transfer	145
Bank, on demand	145 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.	
Telegraphic Transfer	145
Bank, on demand	145 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.	
Bank, at sight	73
Private, 30 days' sight	73 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	
Bank, at sight	54
ON MANILA.—On demand	
Bank, at sight	3 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	
Bank, at sight	118 1/2
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	
Bank, at sight	1 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	
Bank, at sight	1 1/2
ON SAIGON.—On demand	
Bank, at sight	1 1/2
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	
Bank, at sight	60 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	10.20
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	53.3
BAR SILVER per oz.	27

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—Tamba Maru (str.).
 FOR LONDON.—Parramatta (str.), Bombay (str.),
 Pyrrhus (str.), Idomeneus (str.), Calchas (str.),
 Ajax (str.), Nestor (str.), Tamba Maru (str.),
 Machaon (str.).
 FOR LIVERPOOL.—Orestes (str.), Ulysses (str.),
 Dardanus (str.).
 FOR MARSEILLES.—Indus (str.), Tamba Maru
 (str.).
 FOR BREMEN.—Prince Heinrich (str.), Andalusia
 (str.), Konigsberg (str.).
 FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Konigsberg (str.),
 Segovia (str.), Andalusia (str.), Andalus (str.),
 Bamberg (str.), Marburg (str.).
 FOR TRIESTE.—China (str.).
 FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Olympia (str.), Teenkai
 (str.), Riojun Maru (str.).
 FOR VANCOUVER.—Empress of Japan (str.),
 Tartar (str.).
 FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—America Maru (str.),
 City of Peking (str.).
 FOR NEW YORK.—Mogul (str.), Ataka (str.),
 L. Schepp, Longships (str.), Manuel Laguna,
 Glenyle (str.), Aragonia (str.).
 FOR SAN DIEGO.—Carlisle City (str.).
 FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Airlie (str.), Rosetta
 Maru (str.).
 FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.—
 Miike Maru (str.).
 FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.—
 Arratoon Apear (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

ARRIVALS.

September—

- 8, Chingtu, British str., from Calcutta.
- 9, Dagmar, German str., from Canton.
- 9, Diamante, British str., from Manila.
- 9, Guichen, French cruiser, from Nagasaki.
- 9, Loongmoon, German str., from Canton.
- 9, Natal, French str., from Marseilles.
- 9, Nevada, British transport, from Shanghai.
- 9, Szechuen, British str., from Shanghai.
- 9, Tsurugisan Maru, Jap. str., from K'otzu.
- 10, Arratoon Apear, Brit. str., from Calcutta.
- 10, Fladdria, German str., from Shanghai.
- 10, Helen A. Wyman, Amr. ship, from Chefoo.
- 10, Mongkut, German str., from Bangkok.
- 10, Radnorshire, British str., from London.
- 10, Taisang, British str., from Shanghai.
- 10, Thales, British str., from Taiwanfoo.
- 11, Albion, British battleship, from S'pore.
- 11, Anping, British str., from Shanghai.
- 11, Apenrade, German str., from Haiphong.
- 11, Awa Maru, Japanese str., from Singapore.
- 11, Carinthia, Austrian str., from Trieste.
- 11, Daigin Maru, Jap. str., from Tamsui.
- 11, Empress of Japan, Brit. str., from Vancouver.
- 11, Hoihao, French str., from Pakhoi.
- 11, Hong Bee, British str., from Singapore.
- 11, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Hoihow.
- 11, Keongwai, German str., from Bangkok.
- 11, Sabine Rickmers, Brit. str., from Canton.
- 11, Sumptiang, British str., from Manila.

- 11, Woosung, British str., from Shanghai.
- 11, Koun Maru, Japanese str., from Kobe.
- 11, Miike Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.
- 12, Changsha, British str., from Shanghai.
- 12, Flandria, German str., from Canton.
- 12, Fushun, British str., from Canton.
- 12, Humber, British storeship, from Woosung.
- 12, Konigsberg, German str., from Hamburg.
- 12, Ariake Maru, Jap. str., from Kutchinotzu.
- 12, Ulysses, British str., from Singapore.
- 13, Elita Nossack, German str., from Canton.
- 13, Haimun, British str., from Swatow.
- 13, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.
- 13, Orestes, British str., from Kutchinotzu.
- 13, Palawan, British str., from Bombay.
- 13, Parramatta, British str., from Shanghai.
- 13, Taisang, British str., from Canton.
- 13, Canton, British str., from Shanghai.

September— DEPARTURES.

- 8, Elsa, German str., for Hongay.
- 8, Francois Coppel, Fr. bqe, for S. Francisco.
- 9, Canton, British str., for Shanghai.
- 9, Haiching, British str., for Tientsin.
- 9, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
- 9, Natal, French str., for Shanghai.
- 9, Pigmy, British gunboat, for a cruise.
- 9, Sultan V. Langkat, Dut. str., for Aroe Bay.
- 9, Yarra, French str., for Europe.
- 10, Coptic, British str., for San Francisco.
- 10, Dagmar, German str., for Chinkiang.
- 10, Duke of Fife, British str., for Tacoma.
- 10, Hailong, British str., for Haiphong.
- 10, Kagoshima Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.
- 10, Moyune, British str., for Seattle.
- 10, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
- 10, Nevada, British transport, for Calcutta.
- 11, Anping Maru, Jap. str., for Coast Ports.
- 11, Benmohr, British str., for Yokohama.
- 11, Bisagno, Italian str., for Bombay.
- 11, Clara, German str., for Haiphong.
- 11, Diamante, British str., for Manila.
- 11, Feiching, British str., for Shanghai.
- 11, Glenroy, British str., for Nagasaki.
- 11, Kutsang, British str., for Singapore.
- 11, Loyal, German str., for Tjilatjap.
- 11, Mauchen, German str., for Shanghai.
- 11, Taisang, British str., for Canton.
- 11, Taiyuan, British str., for Australia.
- 11, Yedo Maru, Japanese str., for Chefoo.
- 1, Sandakan, German str., for Sandakan.
- 12, Anping, British str., for Canton.
- 12, China, German str., for Swatow.
- 12, Fushun, British str., for Shanghai.
- 12, Machow, German str., for Bangkok.
- 12, P. C. Klao, German str., for Bangkok.
- 12, Sabine Rickmers, Brit. str., for Tamsui.
- 12, Sishan, British str., for Swatow.
- 12, Szechuen, British str., for Shanghai.
- 12, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
- 12, Tsurugisan Maru, Jap. str., for Moji.
- 12, Woosung, British str., for Canton.
- 13, Awa Maru, Japanese str., for Yokohama.
- 13, Indravelli, British str., for Moji.
- 13, Lucia, Austrian str., for Saigon.
- 13, Mexican Prince, British str., for Singapore.
- 13, Pax, Belgian str., for Saigon.
- 13, J. Diederichsen, German str., for Hoihow.
- 13, Stromboli, Italian cruiser, for Home.
- 13, Hoihao, French str., for Pakhoi.
- 13, Hong Bee, British str., for Amoy.
- 13, Corinthia, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
- 13, Fausang, British str., for Singapore.
- 13, Hino Maru, Japanese str., for Fusiki.
- 13, Miike Maru, Japanese str., for Bombay.
- 13, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.

PASSENGERS LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per Haimun, from Tamsui, &c., Mrs. Kohler.
 Per America Maru, from San Francisco, &c.,
 Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. L. Evans, Mrs. Nellie
 Robinson, Mrs. B. Brooks, Mrs. C. Hamilton,
 Mrs. S. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Kraft
 and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Avery, Dr.
 Wm. Taft, Jr., Capt. P. H. Going, Messrs. L.
 Basch, A. G. Field, S. Jacobs, J. H. R. Hance,
 Leon-Israel, B. C. Randall and T. C. Stafford.
 Per Yarra, for Hongkong, from Yokohama,
 Mr. C. Ardron; from Kobe, Mr. Gabriel; from
 Nagasaki, Comte and Comtesse Rogendorf;
 from Shanghai, Mrs. Goldstein, Mrs. Wort-
 mann, Mr. and Mrs. Poliakoff, Mr. and Mrs. M. r-
 cowitch, Mrs. Renaud, Mrs. Blanchet, Messrs. de
 Wittemborski Talati, Ch. Fritzsche, Benjamin,
 Wiaustein and F. Peila; for Saigon, from
 Yokohama, Mr. Barlow; from Shanghai, Mr.
 and Mrs. Fortin, Messrs. Galzi, Peraglie,

Dennault, and Matteo Coccone; for Singapore,
 from Shanghai, Mrs. Saleh Goldstein; for Bom-
 bay, from Yokohama, Mrs. Meyer and Mr. S.
 Yashidi; for Suez, from Shanghai, Mrs. Feld-
 man and Mrs. Firman and Mr. Gold; for Mar-
 seilles, from Yokohama, Mr. Jose Pertusach;
 from Nagasaki, Messrs. Capol Pierre, Carriere,
 Sousselier, Bichot, Mordrelle, Raymond, Favart,
 Pousignon, Bley, Moutard and de Hasti-
 clocque; from Shanghai, Messrs. Augustin,
 Brion, Nesbitt, W. A. Panin, Theis, Nonberg,
 Tachon and Guignard.

Per Yuensang, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs.
 Mitchell, Mrs. Whitton, Messrs. Hoffman,
 Deary, W. E. Deelaybrook and J. J. Thomas.
 Per Natal, for Hongkong, from Marseilles,
 Mr. and Mrs. Paul Leyret; from Singapore,
 Messrs. P. C. du Bois, R. P. A. Casesson and
 J. Jowett; from Saigon, Messrs. Ladonne,
 Baron, A. R. Marty, Z. Goldenberg, J. Seid-
 mann, Jean and Carro.

Per Diamante, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs.
 Lunloff and child, Messrs. J. H. Allen, Babcock,
 Woodward, Knell, H. Hack, Ugarte, Lerce,
 Saltout and Shealand.

Per Nevada, from Shanghai, Lieut.-Col. C. W.
 Harris, Major H. L. Dodgson, Capt. and Mrs.
 F. P. S. Dunsford and child, Capt. C. Hamil-
 ton, F. A. Smith and J. Pilkington, Lieuts.
 A. Le F. Smith, G. W. Ross, R. J. Cuming
 and C. Hudson, I.M.S., 2nd Lieuts. A. H. Mc-
 Cleverly and Hon. A. C. Murray; for Calcutta,
 Major and Mrs. W. A. Watson.

Per Flandria, from Shanghai, Capt. R.
 Kohler.

Per Arratoon Apear, from Singapore, Mrs.
 E. Fey, Misses Lloyd and H. Lloyd and Mr.
 F. B. Maltby.

Per Woosung, from Shanghai, &c., Mr. Kay.
 Per Carinthia, from Trieste for Shanghai,
 Misses Mayne (two).

Per Empress of Japan, from Vancouver, Capt.
 Radcliffe, Messrs. F. Beckerle and P. Gendron;
 from Yokohama, Mrs. E. S. Bass, Mdme. de
 Micheaux, Mrs. Hagen and three children,
 Mrs. Pope, Rev. and Mrs. Southam, Miss Gray,
 Miss Maker, Mr. and Miss Lyon, Messrs. W.
 F. McLaughlin, Rapp, L. Smith and Van
 Nierap; from Kobe, Mr. Vernebhoy; from
 Nagasaki, Capt. Innes; from Shanghai, Dr. and
 Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Carpenter,
 Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, Miss C. Emerson, Messrs.
 D. E. Brown, A. Babington, J. H. Grimes,
 Hagen, Reiber and Wattie.

Per Miike Maru, from Yokohama, Mr. and
 Mrs. Maclean.

Per Carlisle City, from Vladivostok, Mr.
 and Mrs. G. Dettuch and two children and Miss
 Bacon.

DEPARTED.

Per Loongsang, for Manila, Mrs. B. Brooks,
 Mrs. Clara Goldstein, Mrs. Sophia Vertmann,
 Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Flaglor, Miss Elmore,
 Messrs. John J. Andrew and Barney Stafford.

Per Natal, for Shanghai, Messrs. Petit, M.
 da Cunha, F. M. Cruz and B. F. S. Renedios
 and children; for Nagasaki, Messrs. B. Fernandez
 and John Ogorek; for Kobe, Messrs. J. M. F.
 Basto, C. A. R. d'Assumpcao and J. C. R.
 d'Assumpcao.

Per Yarra, for Saigon, Messrs. Liegeot, A.
 Guichard, V. Demolia, V. Michel, Jos. Martens
 and K. Moritz; for Singapore, Mr. W. Ack-
 wright; for Bombay, Mr. S. M. Nique; for
 Port Said, Mr. G. M. Scopincho; for Marseilles,
 Mr. and Mrs. Le Roux and two children, Messrs.
 F. J. Gil, Chanson, Perion, F. Tarabux, J.
 Ollivier, F. Moullie and Jodeau.

Per Coptic, for Shanghai, Mrs. J. Stavara,
 Messrs. I. Theband, R. Ingles, W. M. Swar-
 thout, Jack Swarthout, E. Cox, Miss Ida Clifford
 and Mrs. Taka; for Nagasaki, Mr. H. J. Limby;
 for San Francisco, Dr. and Mrs. H. M. Mc-
 Candless and family, Messrs. C. H. Woodward,
 U.S.N. and N. M. Nelson; for New York, Mr.
 Geo. H. Allen; for London, Mrs. L. H. Glover
 and Mr. G. C. du Bois.

Per Diamante, for Manila, Mrs. C. Ugarte,
 Mr. and Mrs. Voglesang, Mr. and Mrs. J. A.
 Avery, Mr. and Mrs. Coat s and two children,
 Messrs. A. F. Fisk, Chas. W. Carson and E. R.
 Grace.

Printed and published by ALFRED CUNNINGHAM
 for the Concerned, at 14, Des Voeux Road
 Central, City of Victoria, Hongkong.
 London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.